THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.
S. EGAN, Business Manager.
TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 5 cents; by carriers (per week) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year) $10 00.
Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.
The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary, Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to getter up of the Club.
Money must always accompany the Order, no deviation can these terms be deviated from.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1874. NO. 249.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

PUBLIC MONUMENT TO CONCHA.

MADRID, June 30.—The Spanish government has resolved to erect a monument to General Concha.

LOSSES AT ESTELLA.

LONDON, June 30.—A special to the *Standard* reports the loss of the Republicans in their last attack on Estella at 800 killed and wounded.

DON CARLOS AT ESTELLA.

BAYONNE, June 30.—Don Carlos and his wife arrived at Estella, where they were received with great rejoicing.

SERRANO TAKES THE FIELD.

LONDON, July 1.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* says that Marshal Serrano has decided to take command of the Republican army immediately.

ARMY OF THE NORTH TO BE REORGANIZED.

MADRID, June 30.—Gen. Zaballa has arrived at Miranda. The Army of the North is falling back in good order, and will be rapidly reorganized. Reinforcements are arriving. General Loma has been placed in command of a division. It is reported that the Carlists have murdered many prisoners taken in the recent battles.

EIGHT HUNDRED REPUBLICAN PRISONERS.

BAYONNE, June 30.—The Carlists claim that 800 prisoners fell into their hands during the retreat of the Republicans after the battle of Muro.

England.

DEBATE ON DR. BUTTS' HOME RULE RESOLUTION.

LONDON, July 1.—In the House of Commons last evening, Dr. Butt moved his resolve in favor of home rule for Ireland. He maintained that home rule involved no disturbance of the principles of the Constitution. The Imperial Parliament, in which Ireland would still be represented, would have power to tax all the resources of Ireland as well as of Great Britain. Since the Union, Ireland had always been unprosperous and dissatisfied. He acknowledged that efforts had been made to redress her grievances, but these had failed, and always would fail, because real liberty was denied. He appealed to the House to adopt his resolve as the only real remedy. By restoring its constitutional rights, content and prosperity would be established throughout the country.

The Attorney General for Ireland gave a decided and emphatic negative to all the propositions which Dr. Butt had advanced. The present proposal was infinitely more dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the [illegible] than a demand for the repeal of the Union. A collision of [illegible] and Irish Parliaments [illegible] inevitable, particularly on questions of commerce and finance. The proposition would endanger the whole political and social fabric and the po[illegible] constitution of both countries. It would be dangerous for England, but practically ruinous for Ireland. He regarded the agitation of the subject as mischievous and futile.

Viscount Crichton, member for Enniskillen said the people of Ulster were unanimous in the opinion that home rule was equivalent to civil war, and would inevitably result in the subjugation of Ireland by some foreign power hostile to England.

The Marquis of Hartington said the great bulk of Irishmen do not desire home rule. The question must be regarded from an imperial standpoint, and the House having charge of the imperial interests, must reject the motion, whatever be the effect upon the internal affairs of Ireland. No considerations could ever induce the Liberals to purchase Irish support by sacrificing the slightest interest of the emperor. He felt that any coquetting with the question will immediately result in the complete disorganization of the Liberal party, and urged the cordial co-operation of Ireland with England, instead of useless agitation of the question of a separate Parliament. The debate was adjourned until Thursday.

THE DIFFICULTY BETWEEN PERSIA AND TURKEY.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Vienna says the British Ambassador at Constantinople has tendered his good offices as mediator between Persia and Turkey in the recently arisen complications. The Sublime Porte will send an army to the Persian frontier.

France.

M. ROUHER COMPROMISED.

PARIS, June 30.—*Le Soir* says that reports are in circulation in Versailles that papers have been discovered which compromise the most influential Bonapartist Deputy in the Assembly, and that that body will soon be asked to authorize his prosecution. The rumors are supposed to refer to M. Rouher.

Ireland.

HOME RULER ELECTED TO PARLIAMENT FROM GALWAY.

DUBLIN, June 30.—Ward, Home Ruler, has been elected to Parliament from Galway.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Steamships Batavia, The Queen and Victoria, from New York, and Circassian, from Montreal, arrived out.

MOVILLE, June 30.—Steamship Olympia, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON June 30, 5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞@92¾; for account, 92⅞@92¾; 5-20's, 1865 105; do 1867 108¼; 10-40's, 105¼; new 5s 104¾. New York Central 90; Erie 30¼@30¼; do preferred 50. Sugar afloat 24s 9d@25s. Linseed oil 28s 9d. Turpentine 26s 9d@27s.

PARIS, June 30.—Rentes 59 francs 60 centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 30.—5-20's 1862, 97¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Cotton easier; middling upland 8⅛@8¼d; Orleans 8⅝d. Sales 10,000 bales; American 7,500; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs dull; California white wheat average 12s 3d@12s 6d; club 12s 6d@12s 10d; red western spring 10s 6d@11s 3d; red winter 12s@12s 2d. Corn 35s 9d. Pork 67s 6d. Lard 54s 9d. Cheese 68s. Tallow 39s 6d.

POLITICAL.

State.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS IN SOMERSET COUNTY.

SOMERSET, PA., June 30, 1874.

The Republican county nominees are as follows: Congress, W. H. Koonbe; Senate, E. D. Yutsy; Legislature, William Endsley and Joseph D. Miller; District Attorney, James L. Hugh; Commissioner, O. W. Boyer.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KITTANNING, PA., June 30, 1874.

The Republicans of this county to-day nominated the following ticket: President Judge, John V. Painter; Congress, Joseph G. Beale; Senate, Col. S. M. Jackson; Assembly, Robert Thompson and Dr. J. A. Hunter; Commissioner, Brice Henderson; Auditor, J. R. Wright; County Surveyor, R. S. Staymaker.

Illinois.

STATE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., June 30.—The State Prohibition Convention met here to-day. About seventy-five delegates, including twenty women, and representing most of the larger towns in the State, were present. D. L. Bunn, of Decatur, was permanent President, and Rev. D. G. Kent Secretary. Resolutions were adopted which, besides the temperance utterances, advocated woman suffrage, the substitution of greenbacks for national bank currency, a return to specie payments as soon as compatible with the safety and interest of a majority of the people, low salaries and the honest administration of public affairs.

Major John Little, of Christian county, was nominated for State Treasurer, and Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, Professor in the Wesleyan University of this city, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—For the Middle States, generally clear weather will prevail, with variable winds, a slight fall of temperature and rising barometer. For the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy and continued warm weather, with light or gentle winds and rising barometer. For the Lake Region, partly cloudy weather and continued low temperature, east or south winds and stationary or falling barometer.

There was a heavy fall of snow on Cape Breton Island, yesterday.

Base ball—At Brantford, Ont., Bostons 26, Maple Leafs 6. At New York, Mutuals 8, Chicagos, 2.

Ex-Governor Clark has accepted the nomination of the Prohibition party for Governor of New York.

The steamers Europa and Sidonian, from Glasgow, and Spain, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

Captain W. J. C. Anderson, of Wheeling, [illegible] connected with the steam[illegible], died yesterday at Cranberry [illegible] Virginia.

[illegible] Arthur has been appointed [illegible] of the St. Louis, [illegible] Northern Railroad. Vice [illegible] resigned.

[illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible] preparatory to [illegible] bridge by the Railroad [illegible] satisfactorily.

THE UNIVERSITY EXCURSIONISTS.

Inspection of Mammoth Cave--Disposition of the Party for the Night--Programme for the Future.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 30, 1874.

The University excursionists made the short tour of Mammoth Cave on Monday, and the long one yesterday (Tuesday). These parties are at the Galt House for the night: Bailey, Cole, Crane, Duncan, Forner, Goff, Johns, McMasters, Rohrbacher, Stevenson and Shaffer. These are still at the cave: Cochrane, Harper, Miss Harbaugh, Miss Kramer, Koethen, Kinzer, Neeb, Osborn, Reinman, Scully, Sterrett, J. N. Smith, Taylor and J. N. White. Henderson, and probably some of those still at the cave, go to the railroad bridge celebration on the Fourth, at St. Louis. Swartzwelder and Travelli are running directly through to Pittsburgh. The rest of the party reach the Merchants Hotel, at Cincinnati, to-morrow morning, where they will remain for a day or two. The trip has been a most delightful one.

WOOSTER, O.

Scientific Expedition to Colorado---Its Objects, Route and Destination.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., June 30, 1874.

The scientific expedition of students to Colorado, sent out under the auspices of the University of Wooster, started West at eight o'clock this evening. The expedition is under the immediate direction of Dr. O. N. Stoddard, Professor of Natural Sciences in the University. The party goes directly to Denver, after which they will visit Pikes Peak, the head waters of the Arkansas, South, and probably Middle parks, collecting specimens of geological and natural history for the University. Among its prominent members are Prof. Adney, of Washington and Jefferson College, Prof. S. T. Boyd, of the Savannah Institute, Prof. S. R. Bell, of Wooster University, Rev. Mr. Carpenter, of Washington Court House, Wm. A. West, son of Judge West, of Bellefontaine, and Mr. Murray, son of Dr. Murray, of New York.

FORT WAYNE.

The Democratic Convention To-Day--Six Candidates for Congressional Nomination--Pool Selling for the Race.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 30, 1874.

Delegates to the Democratic Congressional Convention, which will be held here to-morrow, are pouring in from all parts of the district, and the prospects for lively work are encouraging. There are six candidates in the field, viz.: Walpole Colerick, A. H. Hamilton, Robert Lowry and Allen Pollars, of this city; James R. Bobo, of Adams, and L. P. Milligan, of Huntingdon. Hamilton and Colerick seem to be on an equal footing, and will probably run close. The others appear to be in the back ground.

Quite an exciting and amusing spectacle took place this evening at the Eveline House. Pools were selling on the nomination for Congressmen by the convention. Hamilton was first choice, and sold for three dollars. The police stopped the proceedings just in the highest stage of the excitement.

MARIETTA.

Arrest of Five Alleged Murderers---Commencement at the College.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARIETTA, O., June 30, 1874.

The Sheriff, with about forty assistants, left here last night for the purpose of arresting the parties charged with killing negroes on the Baltimore Short Line Railroad last Sunday. They returned this evening, bringing five prisoners with them. The examination of the prisoners will take place to-morrow.

The Commencement exercises at Marietta College are in progress. The event has attracted a large number of visitors from all parts of the country.

BUCYRUS, O.

A California Father Gets Possession of His Child.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., June 30, 1874.

A case has been going on in the Probate Court for four days, to get possession of Lilly Abbieden Allen, daughter of William Allen, of San Francisco. It was alleged that the child was detained from the custody of her father and restrained of her liberty by Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wire, of Crestline, O. Last night the Court decided the case, decreeing the custody of the child to the father.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1874.

THE ACHENESE WAR—COMPLETE ANNIHILATION OF THE DUTCH.

A letter from the Coast of Sumatra, under date of April 10, states that the Achenese, on the night of March 20, made an attack on the Dutch fort, captured it, and overwhelmed the garrison. The loss of the Dutch is placed at one thousand killed and forty-five hundred wounded, the greater number being laborers employed to work on the fort and colonists dwelling outside. Eight ships were required for the wounded, whom the Malay chiefs permitted to be removed from the shore, as much to embarrass the navy as to do an act of humanity. The letter adds: "The news of the complete annihilation of this second Dutch expedition is known in official circles at Singapore and purposely withheld from the press."

DECREASE IN IMMIGRATION—LARGE INVOICES OF IRISH HOUSEKEEPERS.

The decrease of immigration for the first six months of 1874 shows a falling off of twenty to about fifty per cent., compared with the corresponding months in 1873. The difference is chiefly seen in the German element. In the six months of the present year over 82,000 immigrants arrived. An unusually large proportion go directly to the Western States. Several of the steamships recently arriving have been almost exclusively filled with young Irish women, who come for the express purpose of hiring out as housekeepers, and accordingly have distributed themselves in part through New York city, but still more largely over the Eastern States.

AUTHENTICITY OF BEECHER'S HUMBLE APOLOGY.

Theodore Tilton has said to a reporter in reference to Beecher's letter asking his forgiveness: "The letter is in Beecher's handwriting, and bears his autograph, which will pass current in any bank in New York. It was written and dictated by him and came to me by the hand of a friend, as unsolicited as your visit is to me now."

Theodore Tilton, in an interview to-day, spoke as follows, in referring to Mr. Beecher's letter of apology: "The letter was every word of it Mr. Beecher's own composition, signed by himself, in his own behalf. I did not demand this apology. The fact that it was sent to me unasked, always added to the reluctance with which I subsequently contemplated making my defense against Beecher's injurious course, by which he permitted his church to indict me before the council, and by which the church and council, together with Dr. Bacon superadded, have fallen upon me like a millstone to crush me to powder. The remainder of his letter bore more heavily upon him than the portion which I quoted. Had I printed the whole, his friend Tracy would not have said 'I am glad of Tilton's publication.'"

Reporter—Many persons believe that the latter part of the letter would have explained away the first part.

Mr. Tilton—If so, then Mr. Beecher is entitled to have it published. It is in his power to publish it at any moment.

Reporter—Has he a copy of it?

Mr. Tilton—I presume he retained one, but if he did not he has only to ask me for a copy and he shall have it.

A LAWYER SHOT IN THE COURT ROOM.

A special dispatch to the *Sun* reports that James P. Saunders, a prominent lawyer, was fatally shot in the city court room at Yonkers this afternoon, by Lochman, a gardener, who was defendant in a case he was trying. Saunders is Past Grand Sire of Odd Fellows. The assassin was arrested.

Third Assistant Postmaster General.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE, O., June 30, 1874.

Colonel James W. Barnes, a protege of Postmaster General Hale, and author of a poem on Mr. Hale's Sumner censure resolution, has been appointed Third Assistant Postmaster General. Colonel Barnes has already gone to Washington to assume the duties of his office.

The Edgar Stewart.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—Judge Giles has decided that F. W. Fiskwick, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was the owner of the alleged fillibuster steamer Edgar Stewart. The vessel has been appraised at $23,000, and when bonded in that amount will be released. The libel case will be tried at the September term of the United States Court.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

Fearful Danger of their Failing Us this Year.

Mr. Creswell Addresses His Clerks.

What He Thinks of His Official Conduct.

Butler Under Way for a Gubernatorial Nomination.

Commissioner Johnson to Visit New York Instead of Erie.

Tears of the Discharged Female Clerks.

Return of the President from His Southern Tour.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1874.

Printing the Agricultural Reports.

A difficulty seems to exist in the way of the publication of the Agricultural Reports, notwithstanding the favorable action of Congress. An appropriation of fifty thousand dollars was made for printing the reports of the last two years. The appropriation was made in favor of the Agricultural Bureau, instead of the Government Printing Office. Unless the Secretary of the Treasury consents to a transfer of the amount, the printing cannot be done. The report for 1872 has been stereotyped, but nothing has been done on 1873. As the cost will be about fifty cents a volume, it will be seen that the edition, at best, will be small—say one hundred thousand copies, in place of three times that number formerly printed. To show the inconsistency of legislation it may be stated that twenty-five thousand dollars, or half the whole amount, was appropriated to fold these books for the mail.

Employees of Government Printing Office.

The amount of work on hand and the applications made for leaves of absence during the summer, will obviate the usual reduction of force in the Government printing office, at least until late in the fall.

Commissioner Johnson,

instead of visiting Erie as stated, will leave for New York to-night, in connection with affairs at the custom house at that port.

Revision of the Laws.

A large number of clerks are now engaged at the Department of State in indexing the new revision of the laws. It is designed to press the work to completion at the earliest moment, when the distribution will be made under the act of Congress passed for that purpose.

Mr. Creswell and His Opinion of Himself.

Postmaster General Creswell was to-day presented by the clerks in his department with a series of resolutions complimenting him for his management of the office and expressing regret at his resignation. Mr. Creswell responded in a brief speech, in the course of which he said that his resignation was entirely voluntary and against the wish of the President and all the members of the Cabinet. In the five years of his administration, charges and accusations had been made against him, but he had always met his accusers face to face, and he added that he would never have voluntarily left the office if he had not met and refuted all the accusations of official misconduct.

Massachusetts Politics.

It is rumored here that several more of the Massachusetts Representatives will follow the example of Messrs. Dawes and Hoar and decline a re-election. The effect of this, it is said, will be to strengthen Butler in his gubernatorial contest. Butler and his friends have already commenced active operations for the ensuing campaign.

The Discharged Female Clerks.

Some of the female Treasury clerks, who were discharged to-day, shed tears freely, and their unfortunate condition excited much commiseration.

Return of the President.

President Grant and the friends who accompanied him on his Southern tour, arrived here this evening. He will leave for Long Branch the last of the week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1874.

DISMISSING THE CLERKS—THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE LADIES LEAVE IN ONE BATCH—FOURTEEN FAINT AWAY AT THE DREAD ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Treasury Department employes were considerably agitated to-day, in view of the anticipated reduction of force. The ladies were particularly disturbed, and collected in groups in various parts of the building, discussing the subject. This morning, the heads of all bureaux handed to Secretary Bristow, lists of those to be dismissed. The heaviest discharge was in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the services of three hundred and seventy-five female employees being dispensed with, leaving twelve hundred persons still employed in that bureau. The scene of dismissal was marked by sadness. Fourteen of those discharged fainted when the announcement was made to them, and physicians were called to their assistance. Forty clerks were dismissed from the Second Auditor's office, and other discharges will be made to-morrow. It was recommended by the officers of the bureau that only one of a family be retained, and this recommendation was generally followed. This wholesale discharge will cause much suffering, which, however, will be somewhat alleviated by the payment of two months extra salary to every victim of Congressional economy. About twenty-five permanent, and the same number of temporary, clerks were discharged from the Interior Department. This includes the contraction of force in the Patent Office, the appropriation for that bureau having been reduced twenty thousand dollars. The Commissioner has accomodated his business to circumstances, although he shows that the government will loss largely by the curtailment of expenditures.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Offices established—Canby, Columbia county, Wm. Miller, Postmaster; Walliversville, Columbia county, Geo. Cavenee, Postmaster. Name changed—Moorhead, Allegheny county, to Bridgeville. Office discontinued—Melvy, Washington county. Postmasters appointed—Wm. Wagoner, Delaware, Grove, Mercer county; Wm. H. McCully, Foster's Mills, Armstrong county; Wm. P. Lashley, Green Point, Bedford county; Reuben W. Schoerer, Lyon's Station, Berks county; Jos. W. Travis, Phœnix, Armstrong county; Chas. W. Stine, Pleasant Gap, Center county; Daniel Baum, Temple, Berks county.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR—DEMAND OF OUR GOVERNMENT UPON SPAIN FOR INDEMNITY.

Mr. Cushing, United States Minister to Spain, has made a peremptory demand upon the Spanish government for full indemnity for the Virginius prisoners slain by order of General Burriel and for consequential damages. Secretary Fish says that the American government has made a prompt demand, and one quite as decided and peremptory as that made by the British government for indemnity for the lives of prisoners destroyed and loss to their families. He says the demand for indemnity was in accordance with the protocol concerning the settlement of the Virginius affair, apart from the duty imposed upon the Government to claim satisfaction for such wrongs.

FIRE RECORD.

Valparaiso, Ind.—$8,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VALPARAISO, IND., June 30, 1874.

About one o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the rear of the American House, located near the depot. The American and the adjoining hotel kept by L. M. Liedman, were entirely consumed. The total loss is $8,000; Insurance $5,000. It was only by the greatest effort on the part of the firemen that the railroad Eating house and passenger depot were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Steubenville--$5,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., June 30, 1874.

About twelve o'clock last night, a fire broke out in a nest of old stables in the alley between Fifth and Sixth streets, south of Market. The flames spread very rapidly, and fears were entertained that a general conflagration would follow. The fire department arrived promptly, and went to work with a will, and soon got the fire under control. Four dwellings were partially and six stables wholly, destroyed. The loss is about $5,000; partially insured. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins.

THE WEATHER.

Monthly Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURGH, June 30, 1874.

Table Showing the Daily and Monthly Mean of Barometer and Temperature, and Relative Humidity of the Atmosphere, with the Prevailing Direction of Wind and Amount of Rain-fall, for the month of June, 1874:

DATE.	Daily Mean Bar.	Daily Mean Tem.	Daily Mean Hum.	Pre'g Di. of Wind	Daily Rain-fall.
June 1	29.875	61.0	55.0	N. W.	....
June 2	29.987	66.0	46.7	E.	....
June 3	29.925	64.5	82.2	S. E.	....
June 4	29.897	78.0	70.0	S. W.	....
June 5	29.885	79.5	67.7	S.	.39
June 6	29.855	76.7	74.7	S.	.13
June 7	29.750	80.7	62.0	S. W.	.29
June 8	29.752	80.7	65.0	S. W.	....
June 9	29.907	83.2	56.7	S. W.	.03
June 10	29.932	78.0	64.7	N.	....
June 11	29.780	76.5	74.0	S.	.29
June 12	29.912	67.5	54.2	N. W.	....
June 13	30.230	59.7	54.7	N. W.	....
June 14	30.242	64.0	58.2	N. E.	....
June 15	30.075	74.2	57.5	S.	....
June 16	29.912	69.5	77.0	S. W.	.28
June 17	29.957	68.7	79.5	W.	.43
June 18	30.042	71.5	55.7	N. W.	....
June 19	30.110	68.7	60.0	N. W.	....
June 20	30.072	75.0	56.2	N. W.	....
June 21	30.070	75.7	61.7	N.	....
June 22	30.040	77.5	67.2	N. W.	....
June 23	29.962	82.0	60.0	N. W.	....
June 24	30.017	80.0	53.2	N. W.	....
June 25	29.907	73.7	74.5	N. W.	....
June 26	29.747	75.5	73.5	S. W.	....
June 27	29.820	73.0	75.7	N. E.	....
June 28	29.660	84.2	58.2	S. W.	....
June 29	29.732	80.7	47.5	N. W.	....
June 30	29.989	71.5	52.5	N.	....
Means.	29.935	73.9	62.6		1.84

Highest barometer, 30.319; lowest barometer, 29.593; range .726.
Highest temperature, 98°; lowest temperature, 54°; difference 44°.
Prevailing direction of wind, northwest.
Greatest velocity of wind, 16 miles per hour; total number of miles, 4,769.
Number of clear days, 4; cloudy days, 4. Number of days on which rain fell, 7.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

CASUALTIES.

Boiler Explosion in Michigan—Four Killed and Several Wounded.

DETROIT, June 30.—Two of the five boilers in the extensive saw mill and salt block of Thomas Sayler & Co., at Carrolton, Michigan, exploded at six o'clock this morning with a terrible force. The following were instantly killed: Joseph Judson (married), Benjamin Chapman (married), John Peek and George Watson, who leaves a wife and three children. The wounded are William Aninett, a boy of eighteen, who is dying, C. Cleveland, scalded and bruised, (will recover), F. Walter, arm broken, Coney Davis, ankle sprained.

A Lady Killed by a Honey-Bee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PIERCETON, IND., June 30, 1874.

Mrs. Minser, a lady in her 87th year, while sitting in her house this evening was stung on the neck by a honey-bee, which caused her death in less than twenty minutes afterwards.

A Miner Fatally Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., June 30, 1874.

Nelson Hill was fatally injured last night at Scott's mines, by jumping from a freight train.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suicide in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—William L. Hoover, a well known citizen, committed suicide at the Cosmopolitan Hotel last night by shooting himself through the head.

Suicide of a Steubenville Shoemaker.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., June 30, 1874.

James Green, a shoemaker residing on North Third street, left home yesterday afternoon without stating where he was going, and nothing more was seen of him until this afternoon, when his body was found hanging in the bushes a short distance below the Pan Handle bridge. No cause can be assigned for the rash act.

Suicide from the Steamer Mallie Ragon.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLAIRE, O., June 30, 1874.

An insane woman, named Greton, jumped overboard from the steamer Mallie Ragon, near Fishing creek, West Virginia, last night, and was drowned. The body has not yet been found. Her home was near Rush Run, Ohio.

RIOT AT A CHURCH.

Disgraceful Disturbance at Muddy Creek, Lancaster County, on Sunday—Two Congregations Attack Each Other with Fence-Palings—A Minister Ejected from the Church Yard.

[From the Reading Eagle, June 29.]

Yesterday there was a most disgraceful scene enacted at the Muddy Creek church, one mile from Adamstown, Lancaster county, in which nearly a hundred male members of the Lutheran and Reformed congregations took part. A preacher was bodily carried off the grounds, the palings of the fence were torn off and used as weapons, fists were freely used, and a general riot prevailed, during which a number of men were fearfully beaten. A reliable eye witness from this city who returned to Reading last evening, gives the particulars as fallows: The Muddy Creek church has always been recognized as a Union Church, and used by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. They met there alternately. Some time ago a majority of the Lutheran denomination from some cause or other saw fit to agitate the question of obtaining a charter. Others opposed it on the ground that they had no right to have it incorporated as a Lutheran church, when it was not so, but was a Union church. A majority, however, decided to get a charter, which they did, and there immediately arose a discord and disagreement; the minority among the Lutherans being aided and abetted by the Reformed congregation, who, it is said, had not been made aware of the proceedings until it was too late.

Yesterday was the first Sunday under the new charter, and it was proposed to hold Lutheran services. The anti-charter party, together with the Reformed, mustered all their forces in front of the church at an early hour, and determined that no such services should be held. The charter party arrived, but did not enter the church. Matters appeared very forboding, but when the Rev. Mr. Henry, the Lutheran pastor, arrived, it was thought the services would be allowed to proceed. The reverend gentleman, in the name of the Lord, asked that no disturbance should take place, and he walked toward the church door. Seeing this, the crowd of anti-charterites closed in on the preacher and carried him bodily outside of the gates. Then a Mr. Pennypacker endeavored to enter the church, and he in turn was very roughly handled. This incited the charter party, who rushed to the fences, tore off the pailings, and then commenced an onslaught. The fight continued for some time, until two constables arrived and quelled the riot. At one time the melee is described to have been terrible, many men having been severely and roughly used and beaten. The affair caused great excitement in the entire neighborhood. The charter party are equally determined that no services shall be held by the Reformed and anti-charter party. The above are all the particulars at hand.

A Fresh Book.

High Church Episcopacy; its Origin, Characteristics and Fruits, is the title of a little volume just published by R. S. Davis & Co., No. 175 Liberty street. Its author is the Rev. Dr. William Aunan, well known to the public by former works of a polemical character. Dr. Aunan is a clear and conclusive writer, who likes to deal hard blows, and well knows how to deal them. With the lapse of years he has lost neither the will nor the skill, and persons who relish controversial writing can hardly fail to find entertainment in this his last book, whether they agree with the author's theological opinions or not. Some may even find it a refreshing book for the hot weather.

Rev. Dr. Welles, of Red Wing Minnesota, has concluded to accept the Bishopric of Wisconsin, to which he was elected by the recent convention in Milwaukee. He is a High Churchman, but is not wholly satisfied of the expediency of a high ritual.

AS WILL be remembered Edward Holt, an inmate of the County Poor House, was recently killed by falling out of one the windows of the building. His daughter, a young girl of sixteen years, was left with a farmer named Hodge, near the Poor Farm, and she is reported to have received information that from $7,000 to $8,000 has been left her by her grandfather, in Ireland. Steps are being taken to secure the money for her.

SOME of the stolen goods found in the possession of Louis Bell, the colored man recently arrested, have been identified by Mr. Bryan, wholesale liquor dealer, whose establishment has been robbed on two different occasions recently. Mr. O. S. Voak also identified a number of books and a trunk, which were stolen from Caperton's eating house some time since. Three informations for larceny have been made against Bell, and he is held for bail on all.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese,* and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in his market. Every dealer should keep it.

THE HUNTER WELL.

Alleged Conspiracy to Defraud—A Singular Contract.

Dr. W. G. Hunter, of this city, and Mr. G. W. McEowen, of Titusville, were arrested on complaint of Mr. John C. Leonard, on Sunday last, at Titusville, to answer a charge of conspiracy to defraud Leonard of his interest in the Hunter well. A great deal of testimony has been taken, but at last accounts the magistrate had not given a decision. Leonard's testimony was to the effect that after the well had been put down, Hunter and McEowen, his partners, kept him in the dark as to its value, reported it "a dry hole," and finally prevailed on him to sell his interest for $2,000—parties in the East, as alleged, having agreed to pay $6,000 for the property as it stood.

W. D. Archbold was next called, and testified: I know McEowen and Hunter; they agreed with me to make the Hunter well a dry hole; the contract was in writing; Dr. Hunter asked me for a dispatch that came to me signed by my brother John; the messenger boy delivered me that message; the first inquiry about this transaction came from New York; what I gave to Hunter was only a part of my dispatch; Hunter said he was negotiating with Leonard; the telegram read: "Will take it at $6,000 and one acre in fee simple." I never heard McEowen say that he had gone out of the concern; I told Hunter that I was acting for other parties; he never told me the result of showing the telegram to Leonard; he was in a great hurry when I gave him the copy of part of my message: the Hunter well was reported dry; my own opinion was that it was dry; I put the contract in my safe on Saturday night last, but I cannot get into it; neither Hunter nor McEowen have spoken to me on the subject for months past; my safe would not open with the key; I pushed it in all right; Hunter said that Leonard was addicted to drinking, and he was not to be trusted; this was before the contract was made; there must be two or three copies of this contract in existence.

The following copy of contract was then handed to witness, which he acknowledged to be a correct copy:

Office of W. D. Archbold, commission merchant in crude and refined petroleum.

TITUSVILLE, ——, 187.

This agreement, made March 16th 1874, is entered into between Hunter & McEowen and W. D. Archbold, as follows: Two thousand dollars to be furnished to Hunter & McEowen by W. D. Archbold within fifteen days. This money to be replaced out of the profits of transactions on oil contracts; the Hunter well to be made dry and abandoned until July 4th, 1874. Fifty thousand barrels or more oil to be bought in form of options, of which Hunter & McEowen are to have one-third the profits netted by such transaction after prepayment of $2,000, referred to above, to be paid out of general fund before division of profits. One hundred dollars paid on above to-day as per receipt herewith.

W. D. ARCHBOLD,
C. G. MCEOWEN,
W. G. HUNTER.

Mr. Leonard was recalled, and testified that he was a partner up to March 27th. He did not know when the well started up. He considered they were getting more than it was worth as a dry hole.

Mr. Shank testified that the well was doing 200 barrels a day, and worth $50,000.

For the defense, Mr. Hunter was called and testified as follows: Know J. C. Leonard; I agreed in writing to sell him an interest in five acres on the McGinley farm; that contains all the agreement I had with him, had no agreement with him outside of this; this is the only paper I had with Leonard; some time in the fall Leonard and I went down the river; talked of buying the Maloney farm; Bilch wanted me to advance the money; told him I would not; I afterwards bought five acres on the McGinley farm; saw McEowen and told him what I had done, and he said he would take a one-half interest but afterwards took a one-third interest, and Leonard a one-third interest; Leonard looked the matter over; this was in September; we were as deep as I thought we would have to go; while drilling the well, Satterfield came to me and wanted the McGinley farm; Leonard and McEowen placed it so that I could sell it to him for $20,000; struck a gas vein, and we would not take it; came up to Titusville; while here I learned we could make an arrangement to get out of the well; we were offered $5,000; the well was in pebble rock, drilled through that into slate; Leonard was down there about this time; I wanted to settle up; told McEowen and Leonard to look over the statements, and if they wanted to go deeper to select and then he would go ahead; Leonard said he had no money; told him I could manipulate so we could get out of it; saw W. D. Archbold; asked him if he could do what he said he could; told me he could raise money to get us out of it; I came right back and concluded an arrangement with McEowen and Leonard; my only object was to protect Leonard and myself; Leonard told me he could not go on; he had no money; purchased Leonard's interest for $2,000; bought McEowen's interest; was to have the benefit of contract with Archbold; made this agreement in anticipation of manipulating the well so I could get my money out of it; stopped drilling about the 25th of March; was idle until the 10th of May; after that I left for Pittsburgh and nothing was done until April 30th; told McEowen I could not raise the money, and he had better take his interest and he had better see Leonard and tell him he could have his interest back; I heard Leonard said I had cheated him out of his interest in Butler county; saw Leonard; told him that I had heard; he said he did not say so; told Leonard to get me $2,000 and I would get him back his interest; he said Octave office I told Leonard he could have his interest back if he would get the $2,000; said he could get $1,200; told him to get the money, and we would average it; at the Parshall House I told Leonard to get the man over here; he said "Doctor, I don't believe you cheated me;" next I saw Leonard and Rouse at Pittsburgh; House was on my steps; Leonard tendered me $2,000; he says, tell me whether you will take it or not; Rouse read his warrant; I told Leonard this had nothing to do with the interest; that this was a criminal act; if we were guilty we must abide the consequences; never had any agreement with McEowen in regard to our buying Leonard's interest; came up to settle; King was there; H. McEowen and Grumbine were there; told McEowen to send to Leonard and tell him he could have his interest; never had any agreement with anybody for the purpose of defrauding Leonard.

Mr. McEowen and others were called and corroborated Hunter's statement.

The magistrate was expected to give his decision yesterday.

THE CITY PAY ROLL.

Further Returns from Departments.

The following reports of heads of departments regarding the number of employees, and the salaries paid to each, have been submitted, in answer to the resolution of Councils in addition to those already published:

MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Joseph L. Lowry, Mechanical Engineer of the new Water Works, makes the following report:

One assistant mechanical engineer	$2,000 00
One superintendent of new engine house per month	100 00
One inspector machinery, per month	100 00
One draughtsman, per month	100 00
One clerk, per month	100 00
At new engine house—	
1 timekeeper, per day	$ 3 50
2 assistant foremen	3 00
2 engineers	3 00
2 blacksmiths	3 25
1 carpenter	3 00
80 laborers, each	1 75
32 derrickmen, each	2 00
7 laborers	1 50
1 stone cutter and mason	4 50
25 stone cutters and masons	4 00
30 stone cutters and masons	3 75
26 stone cutters and masons	3 50
6 stone cutters and masons	3 25
5 stone cutters and masons	3 00
At City Quarry—	
1 time keeper	$ 3 00
1 assistant foreman	3 25
1 assistant foreman	3 00
1 foreman	4 00
61 quarrymen, each	2 50
14 quarrymen, each	2 00
4 quarrymen, each	2 25
73 laborers, each	1 75
25 skilled laborers	2 00
1 laborer	1 00
1 boy	1 00

Total number of employees 421. In Mr. Lowry's opinion, no reduction can be made either in the number of salaried men or employees, or in the salaries or wages now paid, without operating to the detriment of the city.

MARKET DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent Caskey submitted the following:

Diamond Market—	
Two constables, each per month	$75 00
Two sweepers, each	50 00
One garbage man	40 00
One janitor	20 00
Fifth Avenue Market—	
One constable, per month	75 00
One garbage man	10 00
South Side Market—	
One constable, per month	75 00
Ninth Ward Market—	
One sweeper, per month	25 00

FRUIT AND FLOWER CHARITY.

Report of the Committee for June.

The Monthly Committee acknowledge contributions of cash from Mrs. S. McKee, $10; A friend, $5; Miss M. Moorhead, $10; A lady, $5. Also donations of fruit and flowers from Mr. C. C. Mellor, Mr. F. M. Gordon, Mr. John Murdock, Miss Mary McKee, Miss Josie Eaton, Mrs. W. P. Weyman, Miss Ada Williams, Mr. R. H. Palmer, Mrs. G. Coffin, Mrs. Wm. McKee, Miss Reed, Miss S. Pears, Mrs. S. Harbaugh, Miss Carrie Reams, Mrs. Geo. Weyman, Mrs. J. B. Lyon, Mrs. A. H. Miller, Mrs. C. H. Love, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. W. Errett, Miss Davis, Miss M. Harbaugh, Mr. D. L. Harbaugh, Mrs. Sellers, Mr. A. Bradley, Mrs. Gen. Hays, Mrs. R. Arthurs, Mrs. Goe, Miss F. Williams, Mrs. Steele, Messrs. J. R. & A. Murdock, Mrs. L. Wilson, Miss Beeler, Mrs. M. Love, Mr. N. Booth, Mrs. W. Moreland, Mrs. Thomas Fawcett, Misses Wardrop, Mrs. A. C. Dravo, Mr. J. H. Demmler, Mr. G. W. Hailman, Miss L. Balken, Miss Logan.

Many of the above donors have sent contributions weekly to the rooms.

The committee have distributed during the month amongst the following institutions: Allegheny and Tannehill Orphan Asylums, Homeopathic, Passavant's, Mercy and Twelfth Ward Hospitals, Home for the Destitute, Widow's Home, Homeopathic and Church Guild Dispensaries, Little Sisters of the Poor, Home for the Friendless; also, amongst a number of sick at their homes, the following articles: 1,514 bouquets, 145 quarts of strawberries, 150 quarts of cherries, 147 plants in pots, 40 heads of lettuce and 36 bunches onions.

MARY MCKEE,
JOSIE EATON,
MARY ARTHURS. } Com. for June.

The Appeal Cases.

Judge Sterrett was yesterday engaged in hearing the appeals from the triennial assessments.

In the case of A. H. English, a jury was called and testimony heard. The jury found that the lot, the house, and the furniture in excess of three hundred dollars, had been justly assessed, as the award on each item was the same as assessed by the Commissioners.

In the appeal of Dr. O'Brien, the counsel for the Commissioners moved to quash the appeal. Before the motion was argued, the Commissioners organized a special Board of Revision in the corner of the Court room, took testimony, and reduced Dr. O'Brien's valuation to the amount claimed. This action on the part of the Commissioners was eminently just and commendable as well, since the Commissioners did voluntarily what they could not have been compelled to do. Had Dr. O'Brien appealed in the ordinary way, to the Commissioners, he could have gained his point without a suit.

Two or three other cases were heard, but no decision was arrived at.

REGISTER'S BUSINESS.

Wills Admitted to Probate and Letters of Administration Granted During the Month.

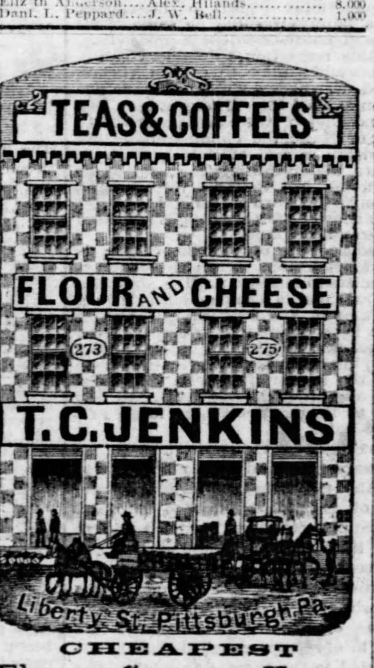
The County Register, Joseph H. Gray, Esq., gives the following report of the wills admitted to probate and letters of administration granted during the present month:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
Thos. McCombs	Katharena McCombs.
Geo. Parys	Charlotte Parys.
Christian Linhart	
Margaret Frazer	Anna Frazer, John Frazer.
Agnes Stager	Ellen Clelland.
James Clark	Louis Clark, Samuel Davison.
Mark Roberts	Margaret Roberts.
Eliza Armstrong	Uriah Ryan.
John Emenisher	Rosina Emenisher.
Gregor Belf	Barbara Belf, John Gipperich.
Margaretta Voelker	
William Fritzius	Mary A. Fritzius, Lewis C. Fritzius, C. O. Fawcett.
N. P. Petterman	Charles S. Petterman.
Warner Washington	Sarah Washington.
Henry Kuester	Philip Hoerr, Esq.
Dorothy McIntyre	John McIntyre.
George Shomaker	Catharine Shomaker.
David H. Richards	John W. Peters.
Joseph Bernerd	Ludwick Shuler.
E. Hess	Elizabeth Hess.
Mary T. McKnight	Wm. McKnight.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedents.	Administrators.	Bond.
David H. Veech	Louisa C. Veech	$ 5,000
James C. Cummins	W. A. Boothe, Esq.	25,000
Thomas M. Scott	Susan Scott	200
Jno. Perchment, Sr.	Margaret Perchment	3,600
Rebecca Prescott	Ralph Bagaley	1,600
John Dillon	Joseph Dillon	1,000
Margaret Pantridge	Jane Wilson	2,400
Christian Evens	Catharine Evens	30
Henry E. Reehm	Robt. A. Young	8,000
Wm. L. Denison	Arthur L. Denison and Wm. Denison	15,000
Wm. W. Kennedy	Joseph Forsythe, Esq.	5,000
Wm. Peak	Alfred Slack	3,000
Christian Linhart	Susan Linhart	200
Edward McGarr	Elizabeth McGarr	200
Marg't Paternoster	August Paternoster	300
Lewis K. McCoy	William McCoy	1,800
Jane Ramsey	John Ramsey	2,400
John Keefe	Thomas Neely	12,000
Magdalena Saur	Peter Dressler, Esq.	2,000
Alex'r McKee	Robert McKee	100
Nicholas Renouf	J. W. Renouf	500
Henry Howard	Jas S. Young	100
Julia W. Snowden	E. Snowden	200
Henry Metz	Emma Metz	2,000
Robert D. Kennedy	Joseph S. Watt	1,280
Eliz'th Anderson	Alex. Hilands	8,000
Danl. L. Peppard	J. W. Bell	1,000



CHEAPEST

Flour AND Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Great White River Flour.

Jenkins's Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.
Complete Line Groceries.
Cleveland and Louisville Lime.
Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.
No Charge for Drayage.
No Retail House connected with this establishment.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—EVERY SPORTSMAN—To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH CAPITAL—A rare opportunity is offered to a party with $5,000 to $10,000 capital, to take an interest in an established business capable of being increased. Party who can attend to the finances and keep the books preferred. Can satisfy responsible applicants that the business is both standard and profitable. Address "Investment," Commercial office.

WANTED — PURCHASERS — FOR Cheap Lands. I am prepared to furnish cheap Mineral, Coal and Timber Lands in tracts from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres each in the States of Arkansas, Texas, East and West Virginia and Kentucky. These lands are well located on navigable streams, accessible by railroads, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for city or country property at its market value, by applying to E. C. KEYS, 66 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Pennsylvania, Missouri and Michigan Pine Lands made a specialty.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—700 POUNDS MINION TYPE, nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD RETAIL GROCERY Store, with Stock, Fixtures, &c., and good run of custom. For sale cheap. Apply at 22 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE — BUILDING LOT — IN Fourteenth Ward, on Atwood street, near Oakland Car Station; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of THOS. F. STEWART, No. 48 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE — SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—Three Planers and Matchers; one 10 by 20, two 8 by 20 and one 7 by 14 inch Engines; one Drill Press and one Sturtevant Fan, all in good order. M. B. COCHRAN & CO. 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 20 horse power; Engines from 4 to 80 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER, 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST SITE FOR Residence in either city, 105 feet on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, by 200 feet deep to a 40 foot street, half a square from the Park. Will be sold as a whole or in parts on reasonable terms. C. A. CARPENTER, Pennsylvania Railroad.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING Lot in the Nineteenth Ward, Pittsburgh, on the northeastern side of Rural avenue, beginning 80 feet eastwardly from Euclid street, thence along Rural avenue 136 6-10 feet, by a depth of 218 8-10 feet, adjoining the residence of Danl. F. Negley, Esq. For particulars apply to W. K. JENNINGS, Attorney-at-Law, Fifth avenue, corner Grant st.

FOR SALE—SMALL FARM SITUATE in Armstrong County, Pa. Good farming land, with Dwelling of four rooms, young Orchard of 60 trees. Will be sold low, or would exchange for city property. Also, 10 Building Lots situate in Sixteenth Ward, between the two greatest thoroughfares in the city (Penn and Liberty Avenues). Will be sold on long payments. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

The finest collection of Steam Engines and Boilers ever offered for sale in this market. Engines new and perfect—warranted such. Boilers new and second-hand—Double flued Portable and Stationary Tubular, guaranteed to carry 100 pounds steam pressure with perfect safety. Will sell to suit customers very cheap for cash or its equivalent.

INDUSTRIAL MACHINE WORKS.
HUGH M. BOLE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

In Store.

50 bales HOPS, Wisconsin and New York;
50 bags PRIME TIMOTHY SEED;
50 barrels HALVES DRIED PEACHES.
IN ELEVATOR:
3 cars PRIME WHEAT;
1 car PRIME WHITE OATS.
TO ARRIVE:
3 cars WHITE OATS;
3 cars SHELLED CORN;
2 cars WHEAT.
BUTTER, EGGS and PRODUCE GENERALLY Daily, For Sale by

D. McMILLAN & CO.,
347 LIBERTY STREET.

Wm. B. Hays & Son,
PORK PACKERS,
Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef,
Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils.
Curers of the Celebrated
STAR-ANCHOR BRAND EXTRA SUGAR-CURED HAMS.
281 AND 283 LIBERTY STREET.

JNO. J. McDERMOTT,
53 Ninth St., late Hand St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE DEALER
IN
TEAS.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Ten New Steam Engines, from 9 to 15 inches diameter.
Twelve Second-hand Engines, from 6 to 13 inches diameter, with Boilers to suit, at
Fourth Ward Foundry & Engine Works,
186 LACOCK ST., Allegheny, Pa.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—TWO GENTLEMEN TO occupy a second story Back Room, with Board. Apply at No. 154 Third avenue.

BOARDING—WANTED, BOARDERS and Lodgers in a pleasant neighborhood. Apply at No. 65 Ledlie street, Allegheny city.

BOARDING— TWO RESPECTABLE young men can be accommodated with Board in a private family, on Coleman street, Allegheny city. Address DONAHON, Commercial office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—OFFICES ON THE SECOND Floor and fine large Hall on third floor of German-American Bank, No. 420 Penn avenue. Apply at Bank.

FOR RENT—SECOND STORY FRONT Room, with Bathroom in rear, suitable for a Dentist. Location unsurpassed. Call at 65 Fulton street, near Wylie avenue.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; Lot 45x200, with Grapevines, &c., located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. ABEL, Commercial Counting Room.

NOTICES.

TO OWNERS OF DEAD ANIMALS.—I am now prepared to remove dead animals from the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Orders may be left at the office of the Board of Health, Municipal Hall, Pittsburgh, and City Hall, Allegheny City.

EDWARD CZARNIECKI.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NOTICE—

Property-holders on SECOND AVENUE, between Murphy street and Glenwood, are earnestly requested to make Gas and Water connections at the earliest possible moment, in order that the ground may settle before the pavement is laid.

W. J. LEWIS,
President Second Avenue Commissioners.

NOTICE—THE MANAGERS OF THE SHELTERING ARMS have resolved to admit into their Home, Wilkinsburg, a limited number of incurables, who on account of incurability cannot be admitted into any of the city Hospitals. Much expense will attend this branch of our work, but only a small charge will be required varying from $3 to $5 per week, to be paid monthly in advance. Protestant Women only admitted. All persons desirous of availing themselves of this offer can communicate with Mrs. GEO. H. THURSTON, 16 Cliff street and Mrs. F. H. EATON, Addison street, near Center avenue, at their residences, or through the Postoffice. By order of the Board.

Mrs. FELIX R. BRUNOT, President.

OFFICE UNION BRIDGE COMPANY—

NOTICE TO RIVERMEN.

Notice is hereby given to those interested in the navigation of the Allegheny River, that on and after JUNE 8TH, 1874, the channel from South Abutment to Pier No. 4, (distance 212 feet), will be temporarily obstructed by the false work of the first span of Union Bridge. The Contractor will keep Red Light by night, as signal of danger.

By order Board of Directors.

F. W. SMITH,
Chief Engineer.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1874.

ELECTION NOTICES.

UNITED SAVINGS BANK—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, July 8th, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.

W. R. BROWN, JR., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1874.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK—The Regular Election for Nine Trustees of the People's Savings Bank will be held at their Banking Rooms, No. 81 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, July the 7th, between the hours of 11½ A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

S. F. VONBONNHORST,
Treasurer and Secretary.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1874.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND—BANK OF INDUSTRY—The Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, out of the profits of the last six months.

M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

July 1, 1874.

ALLEGHENY REAL ESTATE BANK—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.

W. A. CLEMENS, Cashier.

Allegheny, Pa., July 1, 1874.

ARSENAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENTUM upon the capital stock, payable at the Banking House, corner Butler and Forty-third streets, forthwith, free of tax.

JOHN W. RIDDELL, President.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1874.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA.—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 6, 1874, free of tax.

E. P. YOUNG, Cashier.

Allegheny, June 25, 1874.

FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK—QUARTERLY DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the profits of the past three months, payable forthwith, free of taxes.

S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE — FREEHOLD BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION—The Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of tax.

THOS. STEEL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

June 26, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 423 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.—DIVIDEND No. 10—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share, payable on and after July 1st, 1874.

J. J. ALBEITZ, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE HOWARD SUB-DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD, SIXTEENTH WARD, for the year ending June, 1874.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, June 1, 1873	$ 1,225 81
By Taxes	10,367 05
By Treasurer	99 37
	$11,692 23

EXPENDITURES.

Permanent Improvements	$ 2,121 65
Repairings	511 34
Interest	5,185 86
Fuel	222 39
Books, Stationery and Printing	173 59
Janitors	1,110 00
Secretary	100 00
Treasurer's Commission	115 78
Furniture	1,074 62
Paving and Grading	717 03
Water and Gas	50 60
Other Purposes	309 46
	$11,692 23
Bonded Indebtedness of the Precinct	$60,000 00
Mortgage	3,215 50
Floating Indebtedness	99 37
Total	$63,314 87
Value of the Property including Improvements	$78,500 00

G. F. ROUNNEL,
Secretary Howard Board.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, July 1, 1874.

PROCLAMATION.

The public is hereby cautioned that the Ordinance against the use of Fire Works and the setting off Fire Crackers and Fire Works within the city limits will be rigidly enforced.

JAMES BLACKMORE,
MAYOR.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 1, 1874.

PROCLAMATION.

The public is hereby cautioned that the Ordinance against the use of Fire Works and the setting off Fire Crackers and Fire Works within the city limits will be rigidly enforced.

HUGH S. FLEMING,
MAYOR.

W. C. BERINGER & CO.,
SOLICITORS OF
PATENTS AND CLAIMS,
116 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.
Patents, Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, &c., procured. No charges unless successful.

JUST PUBLISHED:
High Church Episcopacy; Its Origin, Characteristics and Fruits.
BY WILLIAM ARMAN.
For sale by R. S. DAVIS, 175 Liberty street, and Presbyterian Book Store, 198 Penn street.

NOTICE.

The business of Iron Founders, carried on under the firm name of C. H. ONIONS & CO., will from this date be styled
ONIONS & BALDWIN,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Rolling Mill Castings, Stoves, Hollow Ware, &c., corner of Twentieth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

ROBT. ARTHURS, President.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.
ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
Verona Borough Bonds.
Eight Per Cent. Bonds, free from taxation, at Par and Accrued Interest.
No. 16 Sixth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jesse H. Lippincott,
231 LIBERTY STREET.

CANNED GOODS.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCKS AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Look at our Line of rapid selling articles, in tins and bottles, for Lunches, Excursions, Pic-Nics, Parties, &c.

California Salmon in one lb. cans,
California Salmon in two lb. cans,
California Salmon in two and a half lb. cans,
Spiced Salmon in one lb. cans,
Spiced Salmon in two lb. cans,
Spiced Salmon in three lb. cans,
Fresh Lobster in one lb. cans,
Fresh Lobster in two lb. cans,
Pickled Lobster in quart bottles,
Cove Oysters in one lb. cans,
Cove Oysters in two lb. cans,
Spiced Oysters in one lb. cans,
Spiced Oysters in two lb. cans,
Pickled Oysters in quart bottles,
Fresh Clams in one lb. cans,
Fresh Clams in two lb. cans,
Golden Pie Pumpkin in three lb. cans.

ENGLISH PICKLES,

Eight Varieties, in Pints and Quarts, (Our Own Importation.)

Sardines, quarter boxes, small fish,
Sardines, half boxes, small fish,
American Sardines in fine oil,
Ocean Trout for Lunch,
Genuine French Mustard,
Genuine Olive Oil.

The sale of our General Line of Goods at the Lowest Prices of the Season still goes on. In many instances we are glad to duplicate eastern purchases

Without Charging for Freight.

THIS IS NOT A RETAIL HOUSE.

Jesse H. Lippincott,
231 LIBERTY STREET.

Lowest Prices Yet Reached!

CHOICE NEW PRINTS, 8 1-2c.
LINEN SUITINGS,
GRASS SUITINGS,
STRIPED SKIRTINGS,
French and American Chintzes.
WHITTENTON, EVERETT, YORK AND PHILADELPHIA COTTONADES.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
239 and 241 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Atwood & McCaffrey,
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND LIBERTY STREETS.
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Malleable and Cast Iron Fittings, Brass and Iron Valves and Cocks, Lubricators, Whistles, Tools, &c.
ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, COAL AND COKE WORKS, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

RANDOLPH'S
FINE CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
87 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Boys and Children's Clothing, A Specialty

RITER & CONLEY,
SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,
BUILDERS OF
Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces,
ROLLING MILL STACKS, IRON ROOFING
And all kinds of SHEET IRON WORK.
Also, Copper Work of Every Description.
OFFICE AND WORKS, 55 AND 56 WATER STREET.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Duquesne Brass Works and Foundry
S. CADMAN & SON,
Brass Founders and Manufacturers, and Steam Pipe Fitters.
AGENTS FOR COPE & MAXWELL'S PUMPING MACHINERY AND BOILER FEEDERS.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
CORNER DUQUESNE WAY AND SIXTH ST.

To Our Customers!
WE OFFER
NEW SHIRTING PRINTS,
NEW FANCY PRINTS,
NEW LANCASTER GINGHAMS.
ALSO,
DOUBLE AND TWIST COTTONADES,
YORK COTTONADES, RED TABLEDAMASK,
KENTUCKY JEANS, CORSET JEANS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
WHITE PIQUES, BUFF PIQUES,
FANCY CASSIMERES, RUFFLED SKIRTS,
TICKINGS, PAPER CAMBRIC.
NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK!
Prices Lower Than Since 1860.
McElroy & Dickson,
54 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

33430

The Comm...cial.

WEDNESDAY, ...Y 1, 1874.

...mplaint against the ... A THIN rill of a...nues to run through Republican par...ew York *Tribune* in a the columns of...y. feeble, dribb...

CONGR... CLARKE, of the Rochester, New... District, who is serving his third t... declines a renomination. Now ... a back-payster.

CLA... numbers of ex-clerks in the Post... Department are now turning their ... on the national capital, singing "Ma...and, my Maryland," subduedly and in ... minor key.

YESTERDAY the Prohibitionists of Illinois held a State Convention—an election for members of a Convention to revise the State Constitution took place in Arkansas—and to-day the Republican State Convention of Iowa assembles.

THE July disbursements, which commence to-day, and the bulk of which will be made during the present week, will amount to about sixty-five millions of dollars, and will add immensely to the capital in the hands of investors.

THE Memphis *Avalanche*, of last Saturday and Sunday, contained some elegant supplementary reading, in the shape of ninety-eight columns of solid agate and nonpareil matter, devoted exclusively to the city and county delinquent tax list.

THE back-pay crowd is rapidly thinning out. DONNAN, of Iowa, follows LOWE, of Kansas, in declining a re-election. The real reason for these numerous declinations is the one which JACK gave for not eating his supper—because he couldn't get it.

IT APPEARS that Congress did, after all, enact a press law giving to the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia jurisdiction of criminal libel, no matter where printed, provided a copy of the publication containing the libelous matter gets into the district.

SOME of the papers are inclined to give Secretary BRISTOW all the credit for reducing the clerical force in his department, but are mistaken in doing so. It was Congress that cut down the force. The Secretary has only the unpleasant duty left of selecting the victims for the Congressional ax.

THE Supervising Board of the Civil Service Commission expired yesterday, no appropriation to continue the Board in service beyond the termination of the fiscal year having been made. It is understood that the Departmental Boards will remain as heretofore. They will not be capable of much mischief, however.

SOME surly Mississippi Bourbon, writing to the *Courier-Journal* of the condition of political affairs in that State, grudgingly admits that both liberty and equality exist there, but, he adds, they are the liberty and equality of degradation and despair. Now, what did he degrade himself for? And if JUDAS himself repented, why should he despair?

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* gives a tabulated return of reports of crops received in answer to circulars sent out by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. It contains reports from over 100 prominent shipping points in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and in all but about ten the report is "good crops." Bad crops are the exception and good crops the rule.

APROPOS of a painful subject which engrosses a great deal of public attention at present, it should be borne in mind that no crime is to be excused because of the lofty place or the splendid genius of the offender. Great gifts imply great resposibilities, and the more luminous a man's light—the larger his opportunities—the more heinous his guilt if he betrays his trust.

NOTWITHSTANDING the excessive heat of the past few days, New York journals state that the health of that city stands better than has been known at this season for a long series of years past. The explanation, of course, consists in the cleaner streets and the vigorous suppression of nuisances of all kinds. How does the present mortuary record of Pittsburgh compare with that of past seasons?

THE suit of the Illinois Railroad Commissioners against the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, lately before the United States Court for the Southern district of that State, and referred to in the COMMERCIAL at the time, has been taken to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error. Similar proceedings have also been taken in a number of other cases. The question at issue is, whether the United States Circuit Court has authority to take these cases out of the State Circuit Court for trial.

THE aristocratic Democrats are to have a grand reunion on the Fourth, in New York. It is to be confined to the men who can afford to don dress coats, white waistcoats and gloves. They are the salt of the earth, in their own estimation, and are going to save not only the Democracy, but the nation; but knowing how little savor their salt possesses, we are tempted to exclaim, as a reverend gentleman once exclaimed in one of ABBY KELLY'S meetings, when she set up the same claim, that she and her set of exclusives were the salt of the earth—"Then GOD save the bacon!"

NORTH CAROLINA leads off in the elections of this year, and the political cauldron in that State begins to simmer quite hotly. The tar-heel Democracy seem determined that their leaders who took prominent part in the raids, whippings and murders of the Ku-Klux organization, many of whom were indicted in the United States Court, shall be elevated to high judicial position, because of their services to the party as members of that infamous organization. Several of these precious gentry have therefore been nominated by the Democrats as candidates for Judges and Solicitor. If the campaign is properly conducted, the Republicans ought to be able to sweep the State.

TO-DAY, in accordance with a notification previously served on the Postoffice Department, the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company will cease to haul the United States Postoffice cars over their road, but instead will carry the mails like other freight, charging full fare for every employee of the Postoffice Department who goes over the road, upon the ground that the government can not require them to carry the mails in a given way, so long as they are not consulted as to the price to be paid. The management of the road offered to submit the question of compensation to a jury, or to arbitrators, but Mr. CRESWELL refused to do this, and would, had he remained in office, have instituted a suit in the United States Courts to compel the road to take the postal cars. What course his successor will pursue is not known.

HON. HARRY WHITE has carried his own county for Congress, after a bitter personal fight to which, we think, he never should have been subjected; and the people of his native county have honored themselves in honoring him. He is a true, sound, reliable Republican; of undoubted ability and unquestioned integrity; and having rendered faithful service in the ranks for many years, he well deserved the promotion for which he has had to make a fierce struggle. His district comprises five counties—Armstrong, Clarion, Forest, Jefferson and Indiana. He has carried two of these—Indiana and Forest; Clarion has decided in favor of Judge CAMPBELL; Jefferson for SILAS J. MARLIN, and, Armstrong for one of her own citizens whose name we have not yet heard. The nomination of either of these gentlemen would be satisfactory; but no one of them has higher qualifications or stronger claims than Gen. HARRY WHITE.

A NOVEL PILGRIMAGE.

A deputation consisting of a hundred farm laborers, travelling from village to village and from county to county, not in search of work, but for the mere purpose of pleading their own cause with their countrymen, would certainly seem to be a new kind of pilgrimage in England. The deputation, according to a dispatch in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, set out from New Market amidst the enthusiastic cheers of a great multitude of fellow laborers assembled to behold their departure. Such a fact by itself indicates a long advance of English civilization in the course of the last fifty or sixty years. Though grossly neglected by their superiors in station, though for the most part illiterate and the most ignorant of English workmen these men are wiser than their fathers and grandfathers who, when oppressed as they thought by the introduction of labor saving machinery, broke out into riot and violence. Whatever some of the laborers of to-day might be willing or inclined to do, if left to their own guidance, most of the class seem never to think of any other than rational or moral means of gaining their ends. The only threat in which they have indulged has been the threat to emigrate, to leave the farmers to discover their value from their absence.

In some of the counties this threat, in connection perhaps with the necessities of harvest, has induced the farmers to make some slight concession. Thus, in Suffolk and Lincolnshire they have agreed to recognize the unions and the right of the laborers to combine for the sake of their own interests. Having secured this concession the laborers have resumed work for the old insufficient wages. This compromise is, however, only a temporary arrangement, and there is no reason to doubt that large numbers of the younger men will take advantage as soon as possible, of the provisions making and to be made for their emigration. It is a remarkable fact that this dispute between English laborers and their employers appears to be entirely and exclusively an economical question. There is no sign that the sufferers take any interest in subjects relating either to politics or the reorganization of society. It should even seem that the agricultural laborers are conservative in sentiment in so far as they are politicians at all. It is certain that neither French radicalism nor internationalism nor any other dangerous continentalism has found ingress among them. Possibly the dulness of the class and their natural freedom from speculative tendencies may have been their safety. They have also found leaders and friends whose influence may have served to keep them in the ancient paths. Mr. ARCH, himself a local preacher of the Methodist body, has labored to give a religious direction to the wages movement, while as a "true born Englishman" and a firm believer in the superior virtues of his nationality, he may be supposed to have put his followers on their guard against "foreign notions." Moreover, prominent members of Parliament, such as Messrs. MUNDELA, MORLEY and others, zealous friends of the people, have done their utmost to prevent the dispute about wages from becoming either a political or a social question. Be the cause or causes what they may, the great controversy has run its course without exhibiting any of those communistic developments which have given rise to so much anxiety and trouble in France, Germany and Spain; a fact to which the London *Times* lately pointed as a sufficient answer to those continental alarmists who predicted that England would be punished for her hospitality to the refugee socialists and revolutionists of the International, by the propagation of their heresies among her laboring classes.

THE CITY DEBT.

The fact that the city debt has, nominally, reached the Constitutional limit, was clearly shown in our previous article upon this subject; it remains to inquire whether the deductions to which the gross amount of that debt is subject, by law, will not, when properly ascertained, bring it sufficiently below that limit to permit the city to finish its water works and the streets already under contract.

There are those who hold that, the contracts for street paving and for the water works having been made before the new Constitution went into effect, bonds can be issued to fulfil those contracts, without regard to the constitutional limitation. The argument is that, the Constitution of the United States forbids the States to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, and that such an application of the provisions of the new Constitution as would prevent the issue of bonds to carry out contracts would be an impairment of their obligation. There is, it must be confessed, some force in the argument; but the conclusiveness of it depends altogether upon what is understood by impairing the obligation of contracts, and in what the obligation of contracts consists.

In the contracts for paving streets under the Penn Avenue act, the contractors obligate themselves to do a specified amount of work for a specified sum, and the city obligates itself to pay the sum named. These are the two material obligations of each contract. *The issue of bonds for the payment of the contractors is no part of the contract* as we understand it, and forms no part of its obligations. The Commissioners chosen to manage the matter are empowered by the Penn Avenue act, when the street is paved, to make requisition upon the Mayor for city bonds sufficient to pay the cost of the work, to negotiate the sale of the same, and pay the proceeds into the City Treasury, which, in turn, pays the contractors out of the proceeds thus paid in. The issue of bonds, then, is merely an incident following the contract, and forms no part of its obligations.

It may further be contended that the saving clause in the new Constitution, exempting all contracts made prior to its adoption, from its provisions, will permit these contracts to be carried out fully; and this we concede. But if, as we have shown, the issue of the bonds was no part of the contract, this saving clause saves nothing but the contracts themselves, which cannot be in any way impaired.

And this brings us to another important point. There are, say, twenty streets the paving of which was contracted for prior to January 1, 1874. In all these cases the city has obligated itself, by the contracts, to pay the contractors for their work; and if bonds cannot be issued upon which to realize the needed sums, the city, we take it, is bound to pay the contractors out of its current revenues. It cannot escape from its obligations, so incurred; and the sum of $1,300,000 which will be needed to finish the streets under contract must be raised either by bonds or by direct taxation. We see no escape from this conclusion; and the taxpayers had better meet it boldly, face to face. The contracts are made, and the city cannot, of its own accord, cancel them.

The liens upon the property abutting on the streets in question would, in either case, be entered up against the owners, and the city would eventually be reimbursed therefrom; but it does not require a prophet to foresee that the city cannot, without ruin to the tax-payers, levy any such sum as would be needed to finish these contracts, to say nothing of what may be needed to finish the water works.

We come back, then, to the inquiry as to whether the city has really reached the Constitutional limit of municipal indebtedness. That limitation is as follows:

"The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein."

In order to ascertain the amount of "debt" herein prescribed, the Legislature, by act of April 20, 1874, defined what the word "debt" shall be construed to mean, in the following terms:

"Section 5. The word 'indebtedness' used in this act shall be deemed held and taken to include all and all manner of debt, as well floating as funded, of the said municipality, and the net amount of such indebtedness shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross amount thereof, the moneys in the treasury, all outstanding solvent debts, and all revenues applicable within one year to the payment of the same."

We leave out of view, in this calculation, the moneys in the treasury and the revenues of the year; and come at once to the question, what is meant by "outstanding solvent debts?" Clearly it means debts due to the city from those who are able to pay. Judge WHITE has very properly held that the street bonds issued by the city are a part of the debt due by the city; and, by parity of reasoning, are not the liens entered up against the property on paved streets, as security for the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon, debts due *to* the city? If so, they are outstanding and solvent, and hence would come under the head of "outstanding solvent debts," the amounts of which are to be deducted from the gross sum of the city debt, in order to ascertain the net sum remaining.

These liens have all the elements of debts. The city, under the Penn Avenue act, does not undertake to pave new streets at its own cost. It puts itself in the attitude of a contracting party, for the benefit of a portion of its citizens, and lends its credit to them to enable the cost of the paving to be paid, as soon as done; but it does this simply because the citizens cannot do it for themselves. The whole cost of the paving falls upon the property-holders on the line of the paved street. They assume the ultimate payment of the cost, and a judgment is entered up as a lien against their property, to remain until the whole amount advanced by the city is repaid to it. They are, in every sense, debtors to the city for the amount which it has cost to pave their street. The city has advanced the money for them, and they have put their property in pledge for the repayment of the sums so advanced.

We think, therefore, there can be no difficulty in the way of regarding these liens as debts due the city, and in treating them as deductible from the gross amount of the city debt, in determining its net amount; and, this being conceded, there can be no trouble in finishing the streets under contract, in the manner originally contemplated.

The only alternative to this conclusion is the one we have suggested, the payment of the cost of these contracts by direct taxation. *That* is an alternative not to be thought of, if it can possibly be avoided; and we hope, for the city's sake, that some steps may be taken at once to settle, judicially, the legal questions involved in the views we have here presented.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In ancient times from Moses' hand
There came ten plagues on Egypt's land.
It's strange whene'er the Lord proposes
To punish man he sends a Moses.

Silence is not always golden, Mr. Beecher.

These are the days in which green apples grapple and gripe greedy boys.

If no one else will solve the mystery of that Beecher-Tilton business, let Tom Collins speak.

There is talk in New York of getting up a petition to Governor Dix for the release of Boss Tweed.

To-day Postmaster General Hale assumes the duties of his office. All's well that ends Creswell.

The pilgrimage of the American Catholics to Rome is to be repeated next year on a much larger scale.

Most of the Southern newspapers are exceedingly barren of news, and their editorial columns of intelligence.

The Boston *Post* sees light ahead in the shape of a Democratic victory in Massachusetts this year. It is an *ignis fatuus*.

To-day the holders of United States bonds enter on their semi-annual scissor practice in the arduous work of coupon-cutting.

Baltimore is making a gallant fight for a share of the exporting and importing trade of the country, and not without substantial success.

It has been decided that savings banks cannot recover on notes discounted. There are other banks that are practically in the same predicament.

Vassar College is to have an art gallery comprising no less than seven hundred large fine tinted photographs of pictures by the old masters.

Now that Halstead has gone to Europe, the remaining members of the quadrilateral will have their hands full in taking care of the country.

Delaware has raised about seven and a half million quarts of strawberries this season. There is a good deal of gold in this kind of quartz.

All the fiddlers, and horn-blowers, and singing birds, are leaving for the seaside, the northern lakes, and the mountains, for rest and recreation.

Now do our young maidens exhibit a fondness for sitting up late o' nights to watch the moon, and have some one sit up with them to help them do it.

Give people a chance at something like broad social fellowship, and see whether the rum shop can stand such attractions. The church should do this work.

Not for a decade have the winter wheat growing sections of the United States been blessed with a crop of such excellent wheat as that now nearly all harvested.

There will be a larger catch of mackerel this season than for the past twenty years. We shall not hear of the gudgeon catch until the watering place season is over.

Secretary Bristow has ordered that hereafter no middleman shall be recognized in bids for labor to engage in handling merchandise in custom house or in bond.

Canada wants to become the back-door of Great Britain, through which shall pass, duty free, all of the latter's manufactures of wood, iron, wool, paper, and other articles.

Brownlow is still penning acrid and epigrammatic letters about the Civil Rights bill. He is a Republican not that he hates the negro less, but the Secessionist more.

Southern Congressmen are adopting the old style of publicly presenting their claims to their constituents for re-election to Congress, through cards in the newspapers.

These are the days of Grange picnics, in which aspiring politicians pick cucumbers from the umbrageous trees, and contract for potato crops to harvest and thresh on shares.

A number of far western journals affirm that the Indian scare on the frontier is simply the result of the marauding of horse thieves and other desperate white outlaws.

We suspect that, in declining further service at one end of the capitol, Dawes was looking to a seat at the other end. Massachusetts elects a United States Senator next winter.

On the Fourth the corner stone of the new Public Buildings of Philadelphia will be laid, and the grand bridge over the Schuylkill at Girard avenue opened to the public for the first time.

It is now said that two-thirds of the cotton in the South is made by white labor. How about the claim that without the labor of black slaves the South could not produce any cotton?

Now does the explosion of the furtive fire-cracker here and there begin to give warning of the intolerable din with which Young America will usher in the celebration of Independence Day.

The Colorado beetle, appearing originally in the Rocky Mountain region, has been moving for years in a gradual eastward migration, and has now reached New York and the New England States.

A floating island of several acres in extent in Lake Monomonauk, between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, is creating a good deal of interest thereabouts. Little Rhody should attach it. It would double her area.

The talk about that new paper in New York is renewed. It is said that the projectors have raised half a million, and that they intend to secure, if they can, the best talent on all the other papers, by the offer of larger salaries.

PERSONAL.

According to the Earl of Shaftesbury, Bismarck also is of Jewish extraction.

Don Carlos may never sit upon the throne of Spain, and in all probability never will, but he seems to have pretty well succeeded in ruining the country which rejects him.

Hon. Eugene Hale, who enters on his office to-day, will be the eighth person from New England who has served as Postmaster General. The others were Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, 1789; Timothy Pickering, of Massachusetts, 1792; Gideon Granger, of Connecticut, 1802 to 1814; Jacob Collamore, of Vermont, 1849; Samuel D. Hubbard, of Connecticut, 1852; Horatio King, of Maine, 1861.

A "Tom Collins" joke worth printing was recently made at a leading New England college. "Mr. Collins" was announced to speak in the chapel. The President, angry that the arrangement should have been made without consulting him, placed an injunction on the lecture, locked the door and stood guard over it for a somewhat lengthy season, to the infinite amusement of the boys.

James A. MacMasters, editor of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, who is said to be about to become the American Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church, is the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, and was himself for a time in training for the clerical office in that church. His claims to recognition by the ecclesiastical authorities of his church are his services as a writer and his efforts to secure money contributions for the support of the Pope since he lost his temporal dominions.

In Paris, since the Metternich-Montebello duel, before a lady goes to a ball, the husband whispers nervously, "My dear, pray be civil to Mr. So-and-so;" or, "Eugenie, for heaven's sake, don't frown at Count Caskowhiski." The ladies, profiting by the circumstance, induce their timid lords to comply with all their wishes. "Henri, if you don't buy me that bonnet, I'll insult M. Trois Etoiles—and he's a dead shot." "Hippolyte, if you don't bring that diamond spray home this evening, I'll call Baron Saussard a fool."

A Kansas newspaper says: "If there still be persons who think that the world does not move, we refer them to the name of S. D. Lecompte, attached to the call for a Republican District Convention to nominate a Congressman for this district, and remind them that this is the same Judge Lecompte for whom Lecompton was named, and the very mention of whose name, less than twenty years ago, caused a shudder everywhere in the Free States. He is one of the pleasantest looking old gentleman imaginable. It may serve to strengthen their faith in progress, to know that Gen. Stringfellow is a member in good standing of the Republican party."

...S FOR JULY.

Life in the Coun... and Life in Town—Summer Dressin... and Out of Doors.

[From our own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, June 1874.

How good it is that our lives are mostly ordered for us, that we are obliged to do things because it is best to do them, and there is therefore hardly an alternative, else we should be forever drifting about in unknown seas without rudder or compass.

How to take a summer holiday? is one of those questions which annually torment thousands of people, and to which few of them find a satisfactory answer. Those who are obliged to study economy think that *that* is the trouble, and that if they could only spend money enough, there would be no difficulty in making a choice. But people who have plenty of money find it just as hard to make up their minds what it is they want to do; they are as tired of the monotony and sameness of fashion and luxury as many others of their struggles to preserve the average show of respectability.

Probably the real reason of this universal feeling of indecision and discontent is in our habit of looking for change, in novelty and excitement, conditions which cannot in their very nature be permanent or satisfying. A healthful life is a regular life, and necessarily somewhat "slow," and a healthful change is that which supplies something of which we do not get enough, and thus assists in restoring an equilibrium of forces.

FASHIONABLE COUNTRY LIFE.

Grand old country homes in which something of the state was preserved which distinguishes the old manorial homes of England, are dying out, and fashionable life in the country clusters around monster hotels. This is necessarily the case, because of our laws of equal division of property—no one member of the family is able to support the honor, dignity and state of the family, and so after a few years of possession, and before the gloss of newness has worn off, before the oak of the dining-room has taken on a darker tint, or the trees have fully grown, it passes out of the possession of its first occupants, and those who knew it, know it no more.

Nearly all the fine country residences of a quarter of a century ago or more, have fallen into decay or have been divided up into lots to suit purchasers, so that country visiting life upon a grand and hospitable scale is almost unknown. Our villas are crowded and uncomfortable and gingerbready, and the style of living so comparatively restricted that the visitor always has an uncomfortable feeling of interfering with the family washing or some other regular and not-to-be-set-aside proceeding.

It is this restriction, this subordination of freedom and comfort to certain kitchen rules and despotisms, which adds another attraction to hotel life. There, at least, one knows nothing of the exactions of Biddy the cook or Katie the chambermaid; the army of white-capped officials in the back offices are under military law, and confidence in the fact that hot rolls, broiled steak, omelette, corn bread and good coffee will always be forthcoming is therefore complete and profound.

Co-operative life of this description is already an enormous fact in this country, and promises to increase until it absorbs a much larger part of the population than it does at present. Old-fashioned ideas about children have interfered to some extent with a realization, to many, of this earthly paradise, but when they have learned to manage the matter of increasing population as well as they do in France, children will be no longer an obstacle to life in a first-class hotel.

CITY ATTRACTIONS IN JUNE.

It is only now, and barely in time to escape the noise and confusion of the Fourth of July, that some of the best known families, leaders in the world of fashion, have left the city and betaken themselves to the quiet of rural homes or the gayeties of the seaside or inland summer resorts. New York is not without attractions of its own in June, and this year the brief re-appearance of Salvini has been added to the increasing *eclat* of the Jerome Park races, to the greenness and freshness of the Central Park, and to the profusion of delicious Jersey strawberries.

After June everything in the Empire city has a limp and dirty look. People who are obliged to remain, saunter along the shady side of the street with an aimless look, as if they had been lost and no one had found them; but through June the nights are cool, starch retains its natural properties, and respectable fathers of families still present a staid and dignified aspect, as if life had not lost all its value to them.

The Jerome Park races have been dignified by the presence of more than the usual number of English drags and four-in-hands; also, by the attendance of several parties of traveling English gentlemen and ladies, who made free comments and attracted attention by a not exactly eccentric but still peculiar and insular style of dress. The skirts of the dresses were longer than are usually worn upon such occasions by American ladies, the outside garments were larger and looser, the colors had less relation to each other, and the different parts of the costume had an appearance of having been purchased at different periods in the world's history.

There were not many noteworthy toilettes that I observed, though there were some very handsome ones. The newest were black, with cuirass bodices, striped in velvet and beaded lace, or beaded lace and puffed grenadine, or beaded lace lined with silk and alternated with bands of black silk.

A favorite costume, of which there were many representatives more or less distinguished, consisted of polonaises of the new yellowish white summer camels hair cloth, trimmed with guipure lace insertion and bordering to match, and mounted with broad velvet loops and bows. These elegant garments are worn over black silk skirts more or less trimmed, or over violet or gray, but in that case the bonnet, gloves and parasol must harmonize with the silk tint. It should be understood, however, that when a color is used for the skirt, the gloves should be several shades paler in order to preserve the appearance of delicacy and refinement, and that a lighter tint for gloves should always be preferred to a darker one. This rule is not uniformly observed in the drabs and grays now so much used, and the neglect detracts from the appearance of an otherwise complete *ensemble*.

A fan suspended from the belt by ribbon or a chatelaine is now part of the regular equipment, and the richly colored India fans are preferred to all others, though many of the delicately painted Watteau styles are to be seen.

Two rather noticeable toilettes were of pale *ecru* silk canvas over very light blue silk skirts covered with narrow flounces. Leghorn hats trimmed with black velvet, long white plumes and turned upon the sides with a mass of blue forget-me-nots, were worn with them.

Of course, English embroidery in the form of open-worked polonaises was to be seen, and a very handsome one was worn over a straw colored silk picked out with chocolate colored velvet most effectively. Another showed vest, shirt, broad sash, cuffs and English collar of black velvet, and was accompanied by a hat of English straw trimmed with yellowish lace, old and precious, black velvet and a wreath of blue ragged robins.

A HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The quantity of flowers worn upon ladies' hats and bonnets at the present time is something marvellous. There is a flower rage, a rose and lily epidemic, and every-one has caught it. Summer capotes consist of a cap crown of silk and lace, or lace and crepe, encircled by a broad band of flowers and leaves. The trinity of roses has given place to wild wood sprays and clustering grasses to bunches of field flowers or mosses of bridal wreath or trailing myrtle.

The small fruits are also largely represented; very pretty hats of white chip with drooping indented brim are bound with black velvet encircled by a scarf of gauze, and ornamented at the back with great bunches of cherries or red and white currants.

WHITE ORGANDY DRESSES.

The races at an end, and Salvini departed, the flitting becomes marked and rapid. Every carriage that rattles along the streets has a big trunk strapped on before and another big trunk strapped on behind, and each of those trunks contains at least one white organdy dress, which, with its ribbons and lace, is, this season, considered a most important item in the outfit. White toilettes—it is some satisfaction to know—have at last been remanded back to the region where they belong, indoor and evening or country wear for young girls. White dresses in the glare of sunlight, upon a grown woman, are always out of place, and as the exigencies of dirty streets and an uncertain climate rarely admit of proper accessories, the effect is never good; but for evening or indoor wear in the midst of flowers and greenery, it is a different thing. Then white, particularly clear white, becomes soft and inspirational, quite in harmony with the poetic beauty of the scene.

The new white organdy dresses are of very clear, fine muslin, and are made with two skirts and jacket or cuirass bodice. The underskirt has a flounce headed with wide Valenciennes insertion, and a wide Valenciennes not unfrequently falls below the flounce. The upper skirt is bordered with wide insertion and lace. If the body forms a jacket, the vest, cuffs, small pockets and inner standing collar are of pale pink, blue, green or tea-rose silk covered with lace, as is the sash also; but if the cuirass bodice (which is simply a plain, close fitting, sleeveless basque) is employed, it is made of alternate stripes of gathered muslin and silk, or ribbon covered with lace insertion, and the sash is made three yards long to match, the rounded ends having deep ruffles of lace.

THE FASHION OF THE HOUR.

Dress may now be considered to be divided, in an arbitrary manner, into dress costumes for the street, full dress toilettes for the drawing room, and *neglige* for the house.

The *neglige* costumes—for *neglige* is now, Heaven save the mark! a *costume*—consist of combinations of all styles, and made up in every discoverable fabric. Two different colors, the darkest being used for trimming, the basque, the ruching and the lining of the flounces, is *grande mode*, as is also the use of a striped with a plain fabric, the plain material being more profusely used than the striped. The dark stripe in that goods furnishes, as during the winter, the *trimming of the trimmings*, the lining of the heading of the flounces, basques, &c.

Take, for instance, a navy blue foulard. This you trim with three gathered flounces and bind them with striped navy blue and white foulard. At the head of each flounce is a striped lining, turned back and laid over like a fan at intervals, and confined by a medium sized button covered with the plain material. Your overskirt must be of the striped foulard. Your fronts are separate from the back breadths, which are very long and draped in a double pouff. The basque waist of striped foulard opens over a long square vest of the plain foulard, closed with large buttons covered with the plain foulard. It is optional with the wearer to use large white mother-of-pearl buttons. In front the basque is very long. The sleeves are of plain foulard, with cuffs of the striped, while the basque at the back is short and laid in large pleats lined with the plain material.

Silk and silk gauze are preferred this season for the drawing-room. Some combinations of this kind give singular effects, such, for instance, as bronze faille with white silk gauze, the faille appearing in the skirt, while the gauze composes the overskirt and the trimmings of the skirt itself. White silk gauze and all kinds of transparent goods, including the "canvass" and "silk canvas," a very elegant new goods eminently suited for beading and embroidering and, in point of fact, fabricated with that aim, will reign predominant. Faille and foulard of neutral shades, notably ash gray, pinkish gray, greenish, yellowish and bluish gray, with "ashes of roses" and smoked pearl tints are also in high favor, as well as a new color which resembles the shade of raspberry juice that has mingled with cream in a saucer, and which is called *fruit fane*

A great many new fabrics have been issued, the distinguishing feature of which is that they are composed of two sections, plain material being intended for the skirt, and striped of identical color for the overskirt and sleeveless basque waist, or for a polonaise if preferred, the coat sleeves being of the plain fabric. All goods that are decidedly new for street costume, from alpaca to the richest silk—except of coarse black silk—offer this new feature, and even in black combined with white, this novel effect is to be found.

TRAVELING COSTUMES.

Traveling costumes are made without any overskirts, both because of their being cooler and less cumbersome when so made, and because it is just as well for a costume of that sort to simulate the overskirt in the trimming, as it is less expensive to get up, or as the phrase now is, to *build* such a dress without an overskirt than with one.

Light batiste delaine of two shades of gray, makes an exceedingly pretty traveling suit when disposed as follows: The skirt is round, and short enough to clear the ground without any possibility of an inconvenient sweep. The tablier is furnished by flat folds alternately light and dark. The end of each fold is cut into a triangle in which a long button hole is worked, without being cut, with dark silk on the light and light silk on the dark material. On each of these a large mother-of-pearl button is sewed. The other breadths are trimmed with flounces that are alternately light or dark. These flounces are intersected by a simulated overskirt formed by a light flounce that is headed by a dark bias fold. A light waist opens over a dark vest. A small rounded shawl with very long ends, scalloped on the ends with dark gray wool, is thrown over the shoulders and tied once in front, the ends being thrown backward over the back. Gray of two shades is the only color, except beige, that is admissable for traveling costumes. In that peculiar color they are to be seen already very stylishly "built." Some, very elegant, are embroidered, but it is a question of taste whether it be suitable to embroider traveling costumes, or whether it be not best to dispense with embroidery on such dresses.

For traveling *lingerie*, gray, bluish gray, pale pink, blue and lilac striped Oxford linen are worn. These have yoked collars, undersleeves with deep cuffs, and bosoms like those of gentlemen's shirts. The bosoms have pink or red coral buttons to close them, and blue or gray steel. These bosoms are worn under open waists like a vest in sultry weather.

A wrapping which should accompany all traveling costumes is the new gossamer waterproof.

BATHING DRESSES

are very sensible, modest and convenient, and so low in price that there is no excuse for a lady who spends ever so short a period at the sea side, not having one of her own. The suit consists as usual, of trowsers and blouse, but the blouse is cut long, belted in broad and firmly at the waist, and, together with the trowsers, forms a neat and perfectly protective costume. Gray flannel or dark blue morreen—which latter sheds water—are the materials in demand, trimmed with white, black, or black and white braid. The cost is from $4 50 to $9 00. A very nice suit of gray, amply trimmed and finished, can be purchased for $5 00. The shoes cost a dollar more; the white cocoa hat twenty-five cents.

ITEMS OF FASHION.

English embroidery, which, it was said, would be greatly worn, has indeed proved a success. It is used this season upon all fabrics except thick silk, which is, of course, little worn during the heated term, and is a favorite on plain foulard and on faille. On silk and on wool it is worked in silk—as on thick silk during the winter—and on cotton it is worked in cotton. It must be of the same shade as the ornamentation of the trimming.

It is predicted by leaders of fashion that overskirts of the lightest kind of crepe de chine—and there is a newer and lighter style of even so light a material—will be worn over black velvet skirts.

The handsomest glove is of Swedish or Saxony kid, white and made very long. In the daytime this will be worn with all light dresses. They soil very easily, and require to be changed very often. White thread gloves are used for country wear.

Very wide scarfs of China crepe and of silk gauze, as well as of various other transparent materials, take the place of overskirts by being draped in a similar manner and tied at the back or side.

BARGAINS.

It is a season for the gratification of Mrs. Toodles' ruling passion to an unlimited extent. Materials and made-up garments have never been offered at anything like their present price since the war. Polonaises, plain and embroidered, of linen, batiste, goats' hair and *croise* cloth are offered for less than the materials could be bought and the labor paid for. Lovely material fabrics, choice articles for use and ornament, are labelled at less than half the price asked for them six weeks ago.

JENNIE JUNE.

Life Without Enjoyment.

No human being whose stomach and liver are disordered can enjoy life. Business is a fatigue and a bore, and all amusements "flat and unprofitable," to the victim of indigestion, biliousness, and disturbances of the bowels and the nerves which always accompany them. The shortest, surest, safest way to get rid of these evils, and of the mental despondency which grows out of them, is to tone and regulate the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Of all stimulants it is the purest, of all vegetable tonics the most active, of all cathartics the mildest, of all anti-bilious preparations the most swift and certain in its operation. During the twenty odd years that it has been in use it has lived down professional prejudices, distanced competition, and taken rank as the standard restorative of the age.

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The BERKELEY SPRINGS HOTEL,

With first-class accommodations for 500 guests, is now open for the reception of visitors. Every amusement will be found at this delightful Mountain Resort—pure air, beautiful scenery, fishing, hunting, magnificent swimming pools.

Every variety of Baths; natural temperature, 74 degrees Fahrenheit, possessing curative properties. Post, express and telegraph in office of Hotel. Round Trip Tickets at reduced rates, good till October 31. Carriages moderate; liberal arrangements with families.

Apply at the Office of Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Short Line Railroad for circulars.

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BEDFORD Mineral Springs.

THE BEDFORD SPRINGS will be open for the Reception of Guests on the 10TH DAY OF JUNE. Connections are made with Trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., East and West, and on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Cumberland, Md., for Passengers from South and West, directly through by rail to Bedford.

Excursion Tickets can be had at Railroad Offices and Baggage checked through to Springs.

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Price of Water in Barrels, (oak)..........$4 25
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A delightful and healthy Summer Resort, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; also located on the west branch of the Susquehanna river, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, with fine trouting streams in the vicinity, will open for Boarders JUNE 22. Accommodation first-class and charges reasonable. Train leaves Union Depot at 2:35 A. M., arriving at Renovo at 4:15 P. M. The route to Renovo is one of the most attractive and picturesque Summer trips that can be enjoyed. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates for sale at 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot. For Rooms and rates apply to

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Will open for the reception of guests JUNE 17TH, 1874. For other information apply to or address

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DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between LEWIS ROLL and GEORGE REBER, Tinners, at No. 214 Wylie avenue, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 24th day of June, 1874. Each partner will receive or pay any debts due by them; and all outstanding accounts due late firm must be paid at the old stand.

LEWIS ROLL,
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I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD MY ENTIRE interest in the above firm to ROBT. B. CUNNINGHAM, and the business hereafter will be conducted under the name and style of REBER & CUNNINGHAM, respectfully recommending my patrons to give the new firm that favor they have the old.

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New Chintzes, Percales and Ginghams.
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A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

AND

26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

HENRY SMITH & SONS,

FASHIONABLE TAILORS,

98 WYLIE AVENUE,

CORNER OF FEDERAL STREET.

C. A. MUHLANBRING,

Draper and Fashionable Tailor,

Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE,
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.

A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest **Spring Styles of Goods** Opened this week.

All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.

SPECIMEN PRICES.—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $16; finest Worsted Suits, $55. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

B. TIEGEL,

NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

A POINTED ADDRESS.

Convinced that the system of long credits and extravagant prices (a feature inseparable from the old credit and loss system) was not sound, safe, or satisfactory to either customer or merchant, we have wholly discarded it, and inaugurated a reform which invites and, we believe, merits public confidence.

The Foundation Principle,
READY MONEY.

The goods bought and sold for Ready Money.
The very smallest rate of profit charged.
The lowest price marked in plain figures on each article, and no deviation allowed.
The customer free from payments of extra profits, necessary to credit business to cover losses.
Any article not approved is immediately exchanged, altered, or another made, and if these endeavors fail, or customer prefers, the money returned in full.
Orders from the city and country executed on this basis.

INSPECTION AND TRIAL SOLICITED ON THIS RECONSTRUCTED PLAN.

Patterns sent post free. Requests should give outline of kind and price preferred.
Our Stock is the largest in the city, both in Men's and Boys' Departments, as well as in piece goods for order work.

JOHN WANAMAKER & Co.
The One-Price, Ready Money
CLOTHING HOUSE
818 & 820 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

White & Brown,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENETIAN BLINDS,

No. 98 GRANT STREET,

(Near corner of Fifth avenue, opposite Cathedral.)

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of VENETIAN BLINDS, of all sizes and colors.

PAINTING, TRIMMING and REPAIRING promptly and neatly done, at Lower Prices than elsewhere.

Particular attention given to Churches and Hotels.

N. B.—Trimmings furnished ready for putting on, to suit customers. Reglets furnished for printers. All work warranted.

WHOLESALE HOUSE!

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

NOW OPENING,

CHOICE STYLES SIDE BAND, FANCY AND SHIRTING PRINTS.

DOMESTIC COTTONS, some Good Bargains.

DRESS GOODS,

AT LOW PRICES TO CLOSE.

Also, Large Lines BELTS, NECK RUCHINGS, WINDSOR SCARFS, S... RIBBONS, FANS of all descriptions, REAL AND IMITATION HAIR GOODS, SUMMER UNDERWEAR, WHITE GOODS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BUTTONS AND SMALL WARES.

Choice Goods in Summer Millinery, at Low Prices.

WHOLESALE ONLY!

77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

LINEN SUITS!
WHITE SUITS!
LINEN SUITS!
WHITE SUITS!

At Very Low Prices.

White, Orr & Co.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Re-modeling and Re-seating the Hall of the Senate of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK,
SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Harrisburg, June 24, 1874.

In pursuance of an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved 10th day of March, 1874, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Clerk until WEDNESDAY, JULY 8TH, 1874, at noon, for the work and materials as necessary in re-modeling and re-seating the Hall of the Senate and adjoining rooms. The proposals to be opened at Harrisburg, and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, on THURSDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1874.

The successful bidder or bidders, shall, before entering upon the performance of his or their contract, (which shall have been approved by the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer,) give a bond with sufficient security on such terms as may be prescribed by the Attorney General for the faithful performance of the obligations of such contract.

All contracts awarded and approved, and all bonds given for their faithful performance, will be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Proposals will be received for furnishing all the materials and doing all the work required to complete the alterations in the several adjoining rooms, and in the basement, and preparing the floor of the Hall of the Senate for the Desks, and the Lobbies for the Seats.

Separate Proposals will also be received for the necessary Desks, Window Shades and Seats, required in the Hall and Lobbies.

Also, for the Carpenter Work, Plastering, Plumbing and Gas Fitting, Plain Painting and Glazing.

Plans and specifications for the foregoing can be examined at the office of L. M. Simon, Architect, Harrisburg.

Sealed proposals, with colored designs, will also be received at the same time and place for Frescoing the Hall of the Senate.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Remodeling and Reseating the Hall of the Senate of Pennsylvania," and directed to

RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chief Clerk Senate of Pennsylvania.

Directed in the care of
SULLIVAN S. CHILD,
Librarian Senate, Harrisburg, Pa.

Notice to Bakers and Butchers.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., June 29, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, directed to the Board of Prison Inspectors of Allegheny county, will be received at this office, until the 10TH DAY OF JULY NEXT, inclusive, for furnishing the County Jail with good WHEAT BREAD for six months, beginning on the 15th of July, 1874, to be delivered daily in such quantities as the Warden or his Agent may direct.

Also, Sealed Proposals, directed as above, will be received at this office until the 10TH DAY OF JULY NEXT, inclusive, for furnishing the County Jail with good BOILING BEEF, free from bone, for six months, beginning on the 15th day of July, 1874, to be delivered daily in such quantities as the Warden or his Agent may direct.

HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

NAYLOR'S

PHILADELPHIA

REGALIA EMPORIUM.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

REGALIA and PARAPHERNALIA

FOR

Masonic, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Pythias, American Mechanic, American Protestant, and all Secret Societies.

Gold and Silver Embroideries.

Societies in Pittsburgh and Vicinity are requested to send for Price List. Orders by mail carefully attended to. Address

Charles Naylor,
34 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILA.

MWF

PAPERS.

For the Dry Goods Trade,
For the Hardware Trade,
For the Grocery Trade,
For the Glass Trade,
For the Druggist Trade,
For the Butcher Trade,
For the Building Trade,
For Canvassing Hams,
For Lining Houses,
For Roofing Houses,
For Roasted Coffee.
Paper Bags, Printing and Tea Papers.
Roofing Cement, Saturated Felt.

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,

MWF 32 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

Consequent upon the slackening of trade after the Spring Season, and justified by advantageous purchases just made at the factories and in the Eastern markets, we have concluded to materially reduce our prices on all grades of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c., and can now offer special inducements in the way of New Goods and low rates to all in want of goods in our line. Discount the needs of the future and make your selections now.

Oliver McClintock & Co

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!

Spring Stock!

New Styles,
Large Assortment,
All Grades,
Low Prices.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.

GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROOFING.

Gravel Roofing

SLATE.

Roofing and Dealers in Roofing Materials of all kinds.

City and Country Work solicited and promptly attended to.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,
354 PENN AVE., Pittsburgh.

AIKEN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Northampton, Vermont and Peach Bottom Roofing

SLATE.

Also, Slating, Nails and Felt,

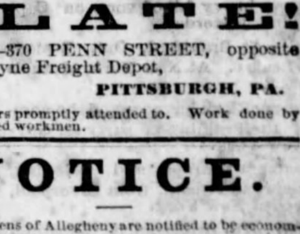
CORNER ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STS.

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

Hugh Woodside,

Roofer and Dealer in



SLATE!

Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

NOTICE.

The citizens of Allegheny are notified to be economical in the use of water. Owing to a serious accident the new works will not be running for some time, and as the old machinery is not capable of supplying the city, if the water is wasted, the use of hose and running of fountains is prohibited until further n... tice is given. This order will be enforced, so ... there will be a supply in case of fire, and th... dents of the upper portion of the city may h... ply of water.

WM. PAUL...
Superintendent of Wat...

HAZARD & MONTAGUE

No. 6 Broad Street,

BROKERS IN STOCK AND GOLD PRIVILEGES.

"STOCK PRIVILEGES," $100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (i. e., being "long" or "short") 100 shares of any active stock, at any time in thirty days, and $150 to $200 for sixty days. $250 and commission will purchase an A1 contract (same time and terms as stocks) on $50,000 American gold coin. These contracts, known as "puts" and "calls," are now used by many operators in reference to speculating on a margin, as no further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you desire to risk. Privileges can be had from 100 shares upwards on stocks, and $10,000 and upwards on gold. For further particulars, write or send for our Explanatory Circular." Settlement to be made at time of purchase, or on our delivery of the contracts to your agents or bankers in New York. All "puts" and "calls" negotiated by us are signed by members of the New York Stock Exchange, or bankers of acknowledged responsibility and credit.

Refer by permission to George D. Munroe, 68 Broadway; P. B. Veiller, 101 Wall street; D. P. Montague, of Spence, Montague & Co.; E. G. Pearl, of Pearl & Co., 19 New street; E. S. Munroe & Co., 6 Broad street; C. F. Davenport, 67 Exchange place; R. K. Cooke, New York Stock Exchange.

HAZARD & MONTAGUE,
6 Broad street, New York.

A. A. McCARTY,

BROKER,

No. 64 Fourth Avenue.

WANTED,

MORTGAGES

FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS.

MWS

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 30, 1874.

Our readers who are familiar with the iron mining business of the Lake Superior district, and those who have angled for trout in the Menomonee or Mequacumecum, are acquainted with the fact that nearly all of the mercantile transactions of that region are carried on by means of "iron money," that is, drafts of the mining company issued at the mines and drawn on their treasurer, who usually resides in this city or in Boston. These drafts circulate as money, and the unwary traveler soon finds his pockets full of one dollar iron notes in place of his clean nationals or greenbacks. In fact, it would be next to impossible to carry on the vast industries of the mining regions, which are sparsely supplied with banking facilities, without the intervention of the private issues of the companies.

From the Marquette *Mining Journal* we learn that an effort was made to convict certain parties of having forged notes of the Jackson Iron Company. The defense, however spiked the guns of the plaintiffs by establishing the fact that the note in question was and is a legal nullity and of no value.

The State laws of Michigan for 1871 have the following provision in regard to unauthorized banking:

SEC. 5. No person, association, or body corporate, whether public or private, except such bodies corporate as are or shall be expressly authorized by law to do a regular banking business, and to issue bank bills, shall issue any bills, notes, due bills, drafts, or other evidences of debt, in similitude of bank bills, or to be loaned or put in circulation as money, or to pass or to be used as a currency or circulating medium; and every person, who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison not more than three years, or in the county jail not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court; and any such corporation shall thereby forfeit all its corporate rights and privileges.

(7,746) SEC. 7. No person shall pay, give or receive in payment, or in any way circulate or attempt to circulate any bank bill, promissory note, or other evidence of debt, issued by any banking company, or any corporation within this State, or elsewhere, which shall purport to be for the payment of a less sum than one dollar, or which shall be made payable otherwise than in specie on demand; and every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall for each offense forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars; but no prosecution shall be commenced therefor after the expiration of three months from the time of committing the offense.

The Jackson Iron Company was incorporated by special charter of the Legislature in the year 1849; no authority was vested in the company by this charter to issue notes in the similitude of bank bills; the company, having no such authority, could not issue notes for circulation as currency, and all notes so issued were nonentities in law and of no value; the notes in question being void, in law, no action for forgery can be predicated upon them. The case was dismissed and the prisoners discharged by order of the judge.

The interest in the case is not so much in the fact that two rascals were let off from the consequences of their having swindled the public by passing bogus drafts, as that this decision, if carried out to its fullest extent, will compel the companies to call in their issue of drafts intended for circulation as money. Should this be so, it will greatly cripple the industries of that section, and compel the companies either to curtail their operations or else raise money in some way to take up their outstanding drafts.

As we find the furnace companies of Michigan are applicants for loans in this market, offering charcoal iron at $25 per ton as collateral security, and paying pretty round rates for the money at that, we opine that it will be no easy task for them to substitute government or national currency for iron money.

Section 3 of the new currency law provides for the five per cent. redemption fund to be deposited in the United States Treasury, in place of the reserve against circulation heretofore held by the banks themselves. A five per cent. fund against the $354,000,000 of national bank notes would be $17,700,000. The aggregate amount of actual greenbacks now held by the country banks at the rate of six per cent. (two-fifths of their fifteen per cent. reserve) and by the city banks at the rate of 12½ per cent. (one-half of their 25 per cent. reserve) amounts in the aggregate to about $30,000,000. Therefore the substitution of the five per cent. redemption fund in the United States Treasury for the reserves heretofore held by the banks themselves against their circulation, will release a little over $12,000,000 of greenbacks to go into circulation at once. This is all the positive expansion there is in the bill at all. This section also provides that when any sum of $1,000, or multiple thereof, in national bank notes, *assorted or unassorted*, is presented to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, he shall redeem them in legal tender notes, and charge the respective amounts up to the redemption funds of the banks that issued the notes. The great obstacle to the practical redemption of national bank notes in greenbacks heretofore has been the trouble of assorting the notes of the different banks so as to be able to present any considerable amount of notes of any one bank at its redemption agency in New York. The United States Treasurer is, however, required by the new law to do this assorting. Thus, if a New York bank wants legal tender notes to keep up its legal reserve it can now send any sum of a hundred different national banks notes of a hundred different national banks in one package to Washington and get the greenbacks for them. There are frequently times in New York when national bank notes are at a discount of ⅛ of one per cent. or more under greenbacks, and if these redemptions could be made in New York instead of Washington, the New York bankers would secure by this new law the *central redemption of national bank notes*, for which they have been trying so long. It is doubtful if they can make it pay to send national bank notes from New York to Washington and bring greenbacks back to New York by express. But if they can make it pay it will start a rapid and continuous movement of greenbacks to New York and of national bank notes from New York to the banks that issued them all over the country. The trouble and expense of having to keep sending greenbacks to Washington to redeem their notes would probably induce many of the banks to retire their circulation.

[illegible] Jamison's *Financial Record* for [illegible] ladelphia publication, by a well [illegible] nking firm of that city, seems to [illegible] mmended and actually anticipa[illegible] of the very provisions embodied [illegible] new Currency act, just approved by [illegible] sident, namely, the release of the [illegible] on national bank circulation. At [illegible] me even, it will be remembered, [illegible] money stringency was severely [illegible] d Mr. Jamison made the following [illegible] tion: "Let Congress repeal that [illegible] of the National Banking law, which [illegible] to the *reserve* of fifteen and twenty-[illegible] er cent. to be kept good by each [illegible] n their circulation—which is already [illegible] by the deposit of United States [illegible] with the Treasury Department at [illegible] cent. discount—thus bringing into [illegible] circulation, $61,777,863, that is now [illegible] up, and therefore useless, in the [illegible] of our national banks."

[illegible] figures given by Mr. Jamison in [illegible] were as follows:

[illegible]onal Circulation—	
Redemption cities	$106,288,441
Country banks	234,705,029
Total circulation out	$340,993,470
Twenty-five per cent. reserve for city banks	$26,572,110
Fifteen per cent. reserve for country banks	35,205,753
Total reserve	$61,777,863

Mr. Jamison has certainly earned for himself the character of a banker, whose practical experience gave him knowledge of the wants of the community, and whose prescience penetrated further than most of our active banking men and financial writers.

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsyl[illegible] Central	49⅝	
Penn[illegible]	102¾	
Read[illegible]	57⅝	
[illegible]panies N. J.	123	
[illegible]	6¼	
[illegible]	60⅞	
[illegible]	80	
[illegible] and 7.30s	7½	
[illegible]ompany	45	
[illegible]	54	

[illegible] the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. [Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 30, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111	111
U. S. 6's, 1881	117	117	....	....	116⅞
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122	122	....	....	121⅝
5-20's, 1862	114⅛	114⅛	....	....	114⅛
5-20's, 1864	116	116	....	....	116⅛
5-20's, 1865	117⅝	117⅝	....	....	117⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	120⅝	120⅝	....	....	120⅝
5-20's, 1867	121	121	....	....	121⅝
5-20's, 1868	120⅝	120⅝	....	....	120⅝
10-40's	113⅝	113⅝	....	....	113⅝
10-40's, coupons	114⅜	114⅜	....	....	114
Currency 6's	115⅛	115⅛	....	....	115⅛
New 5 per cent	114	114	....	....	114
Registered, 1867	116⅝	116⅝	....	....	116⅝
Western Union Tel	75	74⅝	74⅝	74⅞	75½
Pacific Mail	44⅛	44⅛	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
Adams Express	....	107⅛	....	....	107⅛
Wells-Fargo Express	....	80⅝	....	....	80
American Express	....	60⅝	....	....	60⅝
United States Express	....	70	....	....	70
New York Central	....	100⅝	100	....	100⅝
Erie	34	33⅝	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝
Michigan Central	....	82	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	75⅝	76	75⅝	....	75
Illinois Central	....	98⅛	....	100	....
Cleve. and Pitts	....	87	....	87⅛	....
Chicago & Northw'n	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
Do. preferred	....	60	....	....	....
Rock Island	101⅛	101	....	....	100⅞
St. Paul, common	40	39⅞	39⅞	....	39⅞
Wabash, common	38⅝	37⅛	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
Fort Wayne	....	93	....	93	....
Ohio and Mississippi	....	....	26⅛	26	25⅞
Union Pacific	27⅝	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝
Chicago and Alton	....	....	103⅛	....	....
Harlem	....	125	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	27⅛	....	....	....
C. C. & I. C	....	19⅛	....	19	....
Tenn. State bonds, old	....	80⅛	....	....	81
Do. new	....	81	....	....	81
South Carolinas, April	....	....	....	....	17
Do. July	....	18⅛	....	....	19⅛

—Hazard & Montagug, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, on 100 shares stock at market price on signing of contract, 30 days, $300@400; 60 days, $400@500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares 30 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following distance from the market, all on members New York Stock Exchange, or responsible parties:

June 15, 1874	Puts. Below Market.	Calls. Above Market.
Gold, 30 days for $50	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ⅜
Gold, 60 days for $100	at m'kt	at m'kt
Western U. Telegraph	1½@2½	2 @2½
Pacific Mail	2 @2½	2 @2½
N. Y. Central & Hudson	1½@2	2 @2½
Harlem	2½@3	3 @4
Erie	2½@3	3 @3½
Lake Shore	2½@3	3 @3½
Northwestern	2 @2½	2 @3½
Rock Island	1½@2	2 @3
M. & St. Paul	1½@2	2½@3
Wabash	1½@2	2½@3
Ohio & Mississippi	2 @2½	2 @2½
Union Pacific	1 @1½	2 @2½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	2 @2½	2½@3
C., C. & I. C	1½@2	2½@3
Our commission buying puts or calls—every 100 shares		$6 25
Our commission buying straddles—every 100 shares		12 50

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, June 30, 1874. }

Business was quiet to-day, the hot weather being particularly calculated to produce a dullness in trade. It is generally the case that trade falls off at this season of the year, and comparatively speaking, we do not think that the aggregate trade movement now going on is proportionally inferior to that of former years. The policy of retailers, of buying light stocks and filling them, from time to time by small purchases has given the jobbing trade a steadier character, than is generally the case. Most of our merchants anticipate an active and prosperous fall trade; but there is no doubt that to secure such a trade on a permanent basis, the margin of profit must be somewhat less than formerly.

Values continue steady. With the exception of grain and other articles of produce which are effected by the advance of the season, there has been no important change in quotations, nor is there likely to be, for some time to come. In the course of a few weeks, we may look for changes produced in the grain market by new crops. Country produce, such as butter, eggs, cheese, potatoes and vegetables, are unchanged in prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city, since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,429	Cheese, bxs	355
Corn, sks	170	Wheat, sks	510
Oats, sks	729	Bacon, tcs	120

The following quotations are rates realized in wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The grain market was rather quiet to-day. There was not any notable change in the prices which have prevailed. Wheat is somewhat neglected at $1 40@1 45 for amber; $1 35@1 38 for No. 1 red winter; $1 30@1 33 for No. 2 do. Corn remains steady with a strong inquiry for ear. We quote at 80@83c for ear; with a sale of one car at 82c; shelled rules from 76@79c. Oats are in good demand and show an advancing tendency at 60@62c for white, and 58@59 for mixed. Rye is steady at $1 05@1 10. Barley is nominally unchanged.

FLOUR—The jobbing trade in flour to-day was fair, with transactions in round lots rather infrequent. We note prices as follows: St. Louis $9 00@10 00 ℔ bbl; white winter wheat $7 50@7 75; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter $7 25@7 50; buckwheat $7 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ℔ bbl. Prices of city mills flour are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 30 ℔ bbl; No. 1 red wheat $7 60; No. 2 red wheat $7 30; in sacks 30c off per bbl.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts of hay have been quite light and prices firm. We quote at $23 00@24 00 ℔ ton from store, and $20 00 on the wharf. Wagon hay on the Allegheny hay market was quoted at $27 00@28 00 for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, $23 00@24 00; common to good $20 00@21 00. Straw is quoted at $15 00@17 00 ℔ ton.

MILL FEED—The market is steady and prices firm. We quote bran at $1 05@1 10 ℔ cwt.; middlings $1 50@1 60; oil meal $1 90@2 00; chopped feed $1 75@ $5 ℔ cwt.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Is unchanged in price with a dull market, and a large stock in hand. We quote choice yellow, at 14@17c with a fair demand for strictly choice grades. Inferior grades 10@13c ℔ pound.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 40@2 65; medium $2 45@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote white wax at 38@40c; yellow 34@35c; dark 30@32c ℔ ℔.

APPLE BUTTER—Prime 80c ℔ gal; fair to good 60@70c.

CHICKENS—Live, spring 60@65c; old 70@75c ℔ pair as to size—market good.

CHEESE—The market for cheese is moderately active. We quote Ohio factory at 13@13½; Western Reserve dairy 11@12c.

DRIED SWEET CORN—Quotations are given at 9@10c ℔ ℔.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, choice new are quoted at 11@12c ℔ ℔; choice peaches 13c ℔ ℔; mixed 7@10c; blackberries, choice, 22c.

EGGS—Are in good supply and selling freely at 16@17c. Some dealers are holding at 18c.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1 ℔ ℔ 73c; No. 2 ℔ ℔ 60c.

HOPS—The market is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We quote growth of 1872 at 25@35c ℔ ℔; old stock 10@15c ℔ ℔.

HONEY—Clover 35c ℔ ℔; buckwheat blossom 25c.

HOMINY—Quotations are at $5 00 ℔ bbl.

ONIONS—Bermudas $2 50@2 75 ℔ bu.

POTATOES—Old potatoes are practically out of the market, as there is no inquiry for them. New potatoes are in fair supply at $5 00 ℔ barrel.

SWEET POTATOES—Are in light supply and small demand at $5 00@5 50 ℔ barrel.

GROCERIES.

The trade in groceries is rather dull to-day. Coffees are firm here, having advanced in the east ⅛c in the last four days. Sugars are in strong demand and steady, while syrups and molasses exhibit a slight upward tendency. Foreign fruits are rather quiet. We quote prices as follows:

Green Coffees.	℔ ℔.	Oolong	25 @ 85
Fancy	25¼c	Fancy	$1 00
Choice	24½c	Souchong	25 @ 85
Prime	23 c	*Molasses.*	℔ gal.
Good	22 c	Strictly chce N.O	@88c
Java	33 c	Good	@83c
Roasted Coffees.		Prime	@85c
Rio, in papers	29 c	Demerara	65@70c
Loose	28½c	*Syrups.*	
Roasted Java	40 c	Ex. white drips	@75c
Sugars.		Sugar drips	@55c
Standard A	10¼c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard B	10⅛c	*Rice.*	℔ ℔.
Standard C	10¼c	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Standard hards	11⅛c	Patna	8@8½c
Franklin extra	9⅞c	Rangoon	@ 8c
American extra C	9¾c	*Raisins.*	
Tea.		Layers, ℔ box	$3 25
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Valentias, ℔ ℔	13@14c
Gunpowder	50c@$1 25	Currants	7½@ 8c
Imperial	50c@$1 00	Prunes	13½@14c
Japan	55c@$1 00		

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The leading dealers report the continuance of a steady trade at the following rates: Canvassed hams, ℔ ℔, 14½c; shoulders, canvassed, ℔ ℔, 9¾c; breakfast bacon, clear 13c; short rib 12½c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; beef tongues, ℔ doz, $7 50; bacon shoulders, ℔ ℔, 8¼c; rib sides, do, 10¾c; short rib sides, do, 11¼c; clear sides, do, 11½c; mess pork, ℔ bbl, $19 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ℔ ℔, 12½; refined for summer use, in tierces; do, 12¾c; ¼ bbls. ds, 13¼c. buckets, do, 13¾c; in 3 ℔ caddies, do, 14¼c; in 5 ℔ caddies, do, 14c; in 3 ℔ pails, do, 15¼c; in 5 ℔ pails, do, 15c; in 6 ℔ pails, do, 14¾c.

FISH—Trade is moderately active, especially for new fish, with little done in old. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ℔ bbl	$31 00	Lake trout	$7 50
No. 1 mess do	26 00	White fish	7 50
Extra No. 1 shore	21 00	Lake herring	5 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Potomac herring, bbls	6 75
No. 1 bay	17 00	Potomac herring, hlf bbls	3 63
Extra No. 2	16 50		
No. 2 bay	15 00	Potomac shad, hlf bbls	7 00
New No. 3	13 00		
Georges codfish, ℔ 100	6 50	Burling'n herring S. C., 50 in a box	1 75
Medium do	5 00		

On hlf bbls 32c for extra packing is charged.

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 13 ℔ gall; in car lots at the usual deduction. Market rather firmer, with a better demand.

COUNTRY BACON—Market active and firm; hams 10@11c ℔ ℔; clear sides 10@10½c; ribbed sides 8½@9c; shoulders 7@7½c. Country lard 9@10c, as to quality.

LARD OIL—We quote extra winter strained at 90@92c ℔ gallon; summer 86@88c; No. 2, 67@72c.

TALLOW—Sales at 7c ℔ ℔ for prime and 6½c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

PIG IRON—We quote as follows:

Hanging Rock foundry—	
Extra No. 1	$37 00@38 00
No. 1 C C pig iron	36 00@37 00
No. 2 foundry	32 00@33 00
No. 3, or mill	30 00@31 00
No. 1 Tennessee foundry	34 00@35 00
No. 2 foundry	31 00@32 00
No. 3, or mill	30 00@31 00
No. 1 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S	35 00@36 00
No. 2 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S	30 00@31 00
No. 3, or mill foundry Missouri Red S	29 00@30 00
C C car-wheel iron—	
Ohio Hecla	60 00@
No. 1 Red River cold blast	55 00@
No. 2 Red River and Cottage	55 00@
Nos. 3 and 4 Red River and Cottage	55 00@
Nos. 5 and 6 or white iron	55 00@
C C Tennessee car-wheel—	
No. 1 Dover cold-blast	50 00@
No. 2 Dover cold-blast	50 00@
White and mottled	50 00@

—*Courier-Journal*, June 29.

ST. LOUIS.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending Saturday, June 27, 1874:

Routes.	Receipts. Tons. Ore.	Pigs.	Shipments. Tons. Ore.	Pigs.
S. L., I. M. & S. R. W	3,300	610	....	....
A. & P. R. W. to St. L	....	150	....	....
A. & P. R. W. to Carond	2,830	....	....	....
St. L. K. C. & N. R. W	....	....	10	....
St. L., V., T. H. & I. R. W	....	....	140	....
S. L., T. H. & I. R. W	....	100	20	160
Total tons	6,130	860	170	160
Week previous	3,160	219	890	476
Lead by A. & P. R. W	150	Last week		120
Zinc ore by A. & P. R. W	160	Last week		270
Blooms by A. & P. R. W	19	Last week		20

—*Republican.*

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, June 30.—Wheat lower; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 38@1 40. Corn dull at 72@74c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1874. }

After having shown a firmness and advancing tendency for three days previous, accompanied by a rise in prices of 5@10c ℔ barrel, the market yesterday showed weaker symptoms, and dropped back 2½@5c from the quotations of the previous day. This decline does not seem to affect all points alike. At Titusville and Oil City, former prices were maintained, while in this city and Parkers the decline was most marked. Indeed, the telegraphic report of the market at the latter place was compendiously summed up in the word "busted." We expect, however, to see a recovery in a day or two, as the stock of crude is not as large as most people suppose.

CRUDE.

We quote crude 2½@5c lower, with sellers more plenty. United at wells 87½@90c; at river $1 15@1 17½; immediate shipment $1 00. Sales as follows are reported from

PARKERS:

4,500 bbls United, at wells	$ 92½
2,000 bbls, United, at wells	90
1,000 bbls, United, at river	1 15
2,000 bbls, United, at river	1 17½

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Sales at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at $1 00 ℔ bbl; at wells 60c. Market quiet.

REFINED.

The home refined market shows less activity, and prices are a shade off. We still quote however, at 11c for car lots f. o. b. at works.

New York—The market is weak. Refined oil is quoted at 13c spot, and first half of July.

Philadelphia—There is a quiet market, with refined at 13c spot, and July.

OIL BARRELS

quiet; city $1 55; country $1 50.

TITUSVILLE, June 29.—The *Courier* says: The market was very quiet. Still there was a firm feeling at all points. Sales:

2,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 20
2,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 22½
4,500 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	92½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	90
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at river	1 15
2,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at river	1 17½

NEW YORK, June 30, closing 29.—The market is weak with slow movement. Crude in bulk 5¼c; refined offered at 13c prompt, and first half of July; cases 17@17¾c spot; sales of 12,000 cases are reported at 17c; naptha 7½c. Philadelphia delivery—Prices are a trifle easier and the market is dull; refined 12¾@12⅞c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 30.—The market is very quiet, with nothing doing and prices unchanged.

OIL CITY, June 30.—The market is quiet but firm at $1 20.

TIDIOUTE, June 30.—The market is firm, but dull at 90c at wells.

ROUSEVILLE, June 30.—The market is quiet but firm, with no sellers at $1 05.

TITUSVILLE, June 30.—The market is unchanged at $1 20@1 22½.

PARKERS, June 30.—The market has declined; sellers quote at 87½c at wells.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The market is quiet; S. W. 13c; crude 5c; cases 17c; sales none; futures, July 13c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
C C Beggs & Co	Loomis & Co	50
Baum	Empire O W	82
McKelvey	Cosmos O W	536
McKelvey	Vesta O W	315
Duncan	Vesta O W	161
Duncan	Cosmos O W	155
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	154
Owners	Citizens O W	631
J H Walter	Radiant O W	945
Jennings	Riverside O W	462
Howland	Penn O W	611
Total		4,103

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, June 29, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central O W	J P Logan, Phila	156
J Spear	J B Tilford & Co, Phila	150
L Irwin	Waring Bros, Phila	416
Citizens Oil Co	Tack Bros, Phila	260
Vesta O W	Waring Bros, Phila	500
Wormser, M & Co	J P Logan, Phila	250
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F & Co, Phila	364
Standard O W	Warden, F & Co, Phila	260
Livingston, Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila	145
Total		2,301

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, June 30, 1874. }

REMARKS—The weather is warm and in some degree unsuited to the handling of live stock, particularly the heavy fat class. Still nation of fresh meat eaters that we are, the animals will be slaughtered be the weather cold or warm. Owing to the high rates asked for prime cattle in the West, the tariff of freights, and the high price of ice, fresh beef keeps well up in the figures. Pork, in this market, is dull sale, whilst sheep except, for extra prime 90 to 100 ℔s ewes and wethers, and good lambs, are extremely dull sale.

The Outlook

It is thought that the run of stock will fall short of that of last week, and prices may keep up to those of their ruling. However, there are well informed stock dealers who confidently anticipate that lower prices will rule ere the close of the week. In the East the cattle market is represented as dull and closing weak on Monday evening at a decline of ¼@⅜c as compared week. The sheep market was also represented as very dull and weak, with a decline of ¼@⅜c since last week. Choice live hogs, in New York, were in good demand at $5 37½@5 87½. With this state of affairs in the East, coupled with the high rates asked for stock in the West, a dull trade *may* rule here during the week.

Rumors.

The news comes from the Western Grangers that the continued dry weather is literally burning up the grass crop; that the stock of feed is running low; that the prospects for the coming crops are not so favorable as could be wished, with many other mournful stories and predictions. Hence the high price of cattle. One or all of these causes may exist to some extent; but we always hear such lamentations as these just about "harvest time," and feel disposed to take little stock in them.

THE MARKET.

Few Eastern buyers have as yet put in an appearance, and as local dealers appear to be holding off, the market for the week cannot be said to be fairly opened yet, nor have prices been established for the week. That they will not be *higher* than those ruling last week is conceded on all hands, and that they will rule lower is the opinion of many dealers.

PRICES.

As intimated above, prices are not yet established, hence we deem it inexpedient to give them from report. In our next we shall be enabled to give sales made and prices paid both by Eastern and local purchasers, which will settle the status of the market.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 30, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat active but irregular; No. 1 spring $1 20; No. 2, $1 17¼ spot or seller July; $1 11 seller August; No. 3, $1 09½@1 10; rejected 99¼c@$1 00. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 57½@59c cash; 58½@58⅝c seller July; 59¼c seller August; rejected 55c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2, 44⅛c cash; 41½c seller July; 35c seller August; rejected 41½c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 84c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork—demand fair and prices advanced; $17 75 cash or seller July; $17 95 August. Lard quiet at 11½c cash and seller July. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 6¾@6⅞c; short rib middles 9⅝c spot, loose.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 94½c.

LATEST—On the open board in the afternoon the markets were unchanged.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Cotton weak and irregular at 17⅝c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firmer and in fair demand; No. 2 Northwestern $1 35½@1 36; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1 34½@1 43. Rye quiet at $1 07@1 12. Barley nominal. Malt dull. Corn heavy and lower; Western mixed 76@79c; yellow 78@79c; white 85@87c. Oats heavy and lower; mixed Western 58@62; white 60@65c. Hay heavy at $1 05@1 10. Hops steady. Coffee firm at 19⅞@20½c. Sugar firm at 7⅝@8 1-16c. Molasses and rice unchanged. Petroleum heavy and lower; crude 5¼c; refined 12⅝@12⅞c. Turpentine 36c. Pork lower at $18 25. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; rib bellies 9¼@9¾c. Middles quiet; short clear 10⅜c; long clear 10¼c. Lard firmer at 11.5-16c. Butter steady at 14@25c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at 99c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Flour dull at $5 75@6 00. Wheat dull at $1 20. Corn dull at 67@65c. Oats dull at 47@55c. Rye dull and nominal at 85c. Barley dull and nominal. Cotton dull and prices declined to 16⅛c. Pork—Demand active and prices advanced to $18 00@18 12½. Lard quiet and firmer; summer 10½@10¾c; kettle 11⅝c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6⅝@6½c; latter asked; clear rib held at 9⅝c; clear 9⅞c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm at 7⅛@9⅝@10@10¼c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 94c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Business was moderate with commission houses, but jobbing branches were quiet. The market for cotton goods was fairly active and firm for nearly all staple makes; Atlantic brown sheetings was advanced ¼c by agents; Lonsdale, Blackstone and Hope shirtings closed out at a slight concession, but agents' asking rates are unchanged. Heavy cassimeres, worsted coatings, beavers and repellents more active.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Flour very dull; superfine $3 50@4 10. Wheat quiet and weak; red $1 40; amber $1 67. Rye $1 00. Corn declining, at 81@83c. Oats advancing; 63@66c. Butter and eggs unchanged. Cheese weak; prime Western reserve 13@13½c. Petroleum easier; refined 12⅝@12⅞c; crude 8⅜@8⅞c. Whisky 98½c.

Baltimore Market

BALTIMORE, June 30.—Flour in fair demand; Howard street and Western superfine $4 10@5 00. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn weaker at 79@81c. Oats firm at 58@63c. Rye dull at 90@95c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Butter firm and unchanged. Coffee strong at 20⅛@22⅞c. Whisky steady at 98c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, June 30.—Cotton dull at 14½@15⅛. Flour dull at $5 00@5 50. Wheat dull at $1 10@1 15. Corn steady at 88½@95c. Oats 65@68c. Provisions steady. Lard 12c. Bulk shoulders 7¼c; sides 10@10¼c. Bacon—shoulders 8½c; sides 10⅝@11c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 99c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 22½; No. 2, $1 20¼. Oats irregular; No. 2 45c. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed 60½c. Rye quiet, No. 1, 86½c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; No. 3, 85c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 30.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull but declined; No. 1 white Michigan $1 45; amber cash and seller July, $1 24½; seller August $1 19. Corn dull; high mixed, 65⅛c; low mixed 64½c; seller August 65c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2 52½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 30.—Cotton quiet at 16⅛c. Flour, corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Wheat active at $1 05@1 15. Rye dull at $1 08. Provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect. Whisky steady at 94c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 30.—Cotton dull; middling 16¼@16⅝c. Flour dull but unchanged. Corn active at 78c. Oats dull and nominal. Lard firm at 12@12½c. Bacon active at 7¼@10⅛@10⅝c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 30.—Wheat and oats quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 70@71c. Petroleum firm; standard white, in car lots, 13½c; Ohio State test to 150 deg. 13½c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1874.

MONEY.

Money 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6½ per cent.

STERLING.

Sterling firm, with business at 488 for 60 days', and 490½ for sight.

GOLD

opened at 111⅛, advanced to 111¼, and closed at 111, the lowest point of the day. Borrowing 1@3 per cent. to flat, and finally 1-64 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $20,000. Clearings $22,000,000. Exports $110,000. Exports of produce for the week $7,191,644, an increase over last week of $761,966. Customs receipts $344,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds steady, closing as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	121⅞	5-20s, 1867	121⅝
5-20s, 1862	114⅛	5-20s, 1868	121⅞
5-20s, 1864	116⅝	10-40s	114½
5-20s, 1865	117⅝	New 5s	114
5-20s, 1865, new	120⅝	Currency 6s	115⅛

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull, closing as follows:

Missouri 6s	97	Virginia, old	30½
Tennessee, old	81	North Carolina, old	18
Tennessee, new	81	N'th Carolina, new	12½
Virginia, new	32		

THE STOCK MARKET,

with the single exception of Erie, was weak at the commencement of business, with a strong disposition to sell at the decline, which ranged from ¼ to 1½ per cent., with Western Union, Lake Shore and Wabash as the features. About midday there was a slight recovery, followed by a further decline. During the last hour of business the market was firm and prices recovered ¼@1 per cent. in the entire list, leaving off active and strong. The advance was most marked in Western Union, Northwestern, Lake Shore, Wabash, Rock Island, Ohios and Union Pacific. Among the sales to-day were 29,000 shares Western Union, 9,500, Pacific Mail, 34,000, Erie, 17,000 Lake Shore, 32,000 Union Pacific, 9,000 Northwestern, 9,000 Rock Island, 18,000 St. Paul and 17,000 Wabash. The market closed as follows:

Canton	54½	Do preferred	58½
W. U. Telegraph	75⅞	Wabash	38⅞
Quicksilver	20	do preferred	65
Adams Express	107	Ft. Wayne	93¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	80	Terre Haute	7
American Ex	60⅞	do preferred	22
U. S. Express	70⅞	Chicago & Alton	103½
Pacific Mail	44⅛	do preferred	106
N. Y. Central	100⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	26⅝
Erie	33⅝	Clev. Col. & Cin	75
Do preferred	48	Burlington & Q	107½
Harlem	125½	Lake Shore	75⅞
Do preferred	125	Panama	19
Michigan Central	76	Illinois Central	98½
P. Ft. W. & C	87½	Union Pacific	28
Northwestern	43⅞	Central Pacific	93
Do preferred	60¼	Union	87½
Rock Island	101⅛	Hartford & Erie	1
New Jersey Cent'l	107⅜	Delaware & Lac	109¾
St. Paul	39⅞	Bankers' bills	488⅛

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

China	July	4	Liverpool.
Spain	July	4	Liverpool.
Oceanic	July	4	Liverpool.
Europa	July	4	Glasgow.
City of Paris	July	4	Liverpool.
America	July	4	Bremen.
California	July	7	Glasgow.
Calabria	July	8	Liverpool.
State of Virginia	July	8	Liverpool.
Castalia	July	9	Glasgow.
Holsatia	July	9	Hamburg.
Rotterdam	July	9	Rotterdam.
Canada	July	11	Liverpool.
Britannic	July	11	Liverpool.
Anglia	July	11	Liverpool.
Washington	July	11	France.
City of Montreal	July	11	Liverpool.
Idaho	July	14	Liverpool.
Utopia	July	14	Glasgow.
Goethe	July	14	Hamburg.
Scotia	July	15	Liverpool.
Trinacria	July	16	Glasgow.
Silesia	July	16	Hamburg.
Algeria	July	18	Liverpool.
Great Western	July	18	Liverpool.
Greece	July	18	Liverpool.
Celtic	July	18	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	July	18	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	July	21	Liverpool.
Cuba	July	22	Liverpool.
State of Georgia	July	22	Liverpool.
Hammonia	July	23	Liverpool.
P. Caland	July	23	Rotterdam.
The Queen	July	25	Liverpool.
Adriatic	July	25	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	July	25	France.
City of Chester	July	25	Liverpool.
Colena	July	25	Antwerp.
Minnesota	July	28	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	July	29	Liverpool.
State of Indiana	July	29	Liverpool.
Frisia	July	30	Hamburg.
FROM PHILADELPHIA.			
Pennsylvania	July	2	Liverpool.
Illinois	July	9	Liverpool.
Nederland	July	13	Antwerp.
Ohio	July	16	Liverpool.
Cybele	July	18	Antwerp.
Kenilworth	July	23	Liverpool.
Indiana	July	30	Liverpool.
FROM BALTIMORE.			
Baltimore	July	4	Bremen.
Hibernian	July	8	Liverpool.
FROM BOSTON.			
Parthia	July	11	Liverpool.
Batavia	July	25	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., }
PITTSBURGH, June 30, 1874. }

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.

STATIONS.	ABOVE L.W.W'R. Ft.	In.	CHANGE + OR — Ft.	In.	DIREC T'N OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Brownsvil'e	1	8	0	0	N. E.	Fair.
Brunswick	8	7	—0	2	S. E.	Clear.
Cairo	14	0	—0	5	....	Clear.
Cincinnati	6	1	—0	7	N. E.	Clear.
Confluence*	0	4	0	0	....	Clear.
Davenport	5	11	....	....	S.	Fair.
Evansville	4	4	—0	1	S.	Fair.
Freeport*	0	5	—0	1	....	Fair.
Germantn	9	3	—0	3	....	Clear.
Jeffers'n Cy	9	4	—0	5	S.	Fair.
Kansas City	12	10	—0	1	E.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	7	6	—0	3	S. W	Fair.
Leavenw'th	12	0	—0	0	S. E.	Threat'g.
Lexington	9	10	....	....	....	Fair.
Dubuque	7	2	....	....	....	Fair.
Lacrosse	7	6	....	....	....	Cloudy.
Louisville	5	11	+1	1	N. W.	Clear.
Marietta	3	6	+0	1	N. W.	Clear.
Memphis	12	9	—0	5	N. W.	Clear.
Nashville	5	5	—0	2	S. E.	Lt. rain.
N. Geneva	1	5	—0	0	S. E.	Clear.
Oil City	0	6	—0	0	W.	Clear.
Omaha	11	2	....	....	N.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	1	10	—0	1	N. W.	Clear.
Shreveport	14	2	—0	6	E.	Fair.
St. Joseph	9	11	+0	6	S.	Fair.
St. Louis	14	4	—0	5	W.	Fair.
St. Paul	10	6	....	....	S. W.	Fair.
Vicksburg	22	2	—0	5	W.	Clear.
Yankton	10	0	....	....	W.	Fair.
Morgant'n	0	6	—0	1	N.	Clear.

*Surface of water below bench mark.

GEORGE H. ROHE,
Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., June 30, 1874.

River rising slowly with 3 feet of water in the channel. Weather clear at 4 P. M.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., June 30, 1874.

River stationary with 4 feet 8 inches in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 84 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 30, 1874.

River 3 feet 6 inches and stationary. Departed—Mallie Ragon for Parkersburg; Andes for Cincinnati. Weather clear and warm.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.

Departed.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Two feet and falling.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat, 8 A. M.; evening, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated two feet and falling very slowly. Navigation to the lower ports continues suspended. The weather was not so warm as the day previous.

THE R. W. Skillinger came off the Cincinnati ways on Saturday in complete order.

AMONG the articles exported to Liverpool per Indiana were 194 bales of hay—a new trade.

IN town, Captain John J. Darragh, of the steamer Paragon. He looks the picture of good health.

THE ship Puritan goes hence to the west coast of South America, with machinery for refining purposes.

THE towboat Tom Rees was sold yesterday by Marshal Hall, for $5,900. Messrs. Phillips and Packer were the purchasers. They got a bargain.

MR. CHARLES C. MATHER, clerk of the Minneapolis, was married in St. Louis on Wednesday to Miss Lou Heath, daughter of Colonel Heath, County Auditor.

THE rivers above St. Louis hold up well, except the Illinois, which is but little above low water mark. At Benton there is about as much water in the Missouri as at any time since the snows began to melt.

EXCURSION tickets on the slack water. The Mail and Express Company are now issuing excursion tickets to Monongahela City and return for seventy-five cents, good for three days. That's cheaper than staying at home.

MOLLIE EBERT, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, has 20 crates, 63 carboys, 47 packages tobacco, 100 barrels flour, 13 packages tin plate, 40 bales oakum, 8 barrels pitch, 56 barrels clay, 200 sacks corn. She has also thirty passengers and some "plunder," and gets a lot of cement at Louisville.

D. CAMPBELL, the wrecker, has sold an interest of one-half in the Richmond, to Manton, the "village blacksmith," for $13,500, which is to include a portion of her repairs. After the Fourth of July the Richmond is to be put in thorough repair, and will again enter the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, commanded by her former commander, Captain N. S. Green.

CINCINNATI.—The Robert Peebles cracked her larboard cylinder Saturday night while picking up a tow of empty barges to start up the river. An attempt was made to band her cylinder so as to permit her to complete her trip but it was found to be too badly broken, and she laid up at the foot of Ludlow while a new one will be cast.

THE steamer City of Vicksburg was caught in a violent storm, at the head of Island 102, Sunday evening, and was in great danger of being wrecked. All that saved her was that she drifted with the wind. Captain Bob Riley says that had the boat been made fast there would not have been a piece of her upper works left. As it was she sustained but little damage.

THE St Louis *Republican* says: A friend who was troubled with mosquitoes on the way from New Orleans by river says he tried to smoke the pesky things out of his room, but when on reaching a point opposite the Arkansas shore, a he one with a B-flat singer and a C sharp stinger took the cigar out of his mouth and seated himself on the top berth to enjoy the luxuries of the Cuba six, he, the friend, surrendered, and turned himself over as a good square meal for B flat and the rest of his band.

THE boats on the Slackwater are carrying an immense number of passengers both ways. We noticed the Geneva, Captain M. A. Cox, take her departure at 4 P. M. sharp, crowded with people. The boats leaves here at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. A boat leaves Brownsville at 4 A. M. and arrive here at 11 A. M. The 12 M. boat leaving Brownsville arrives here at 7 P. M. The trip is a delightful one at the present season, and then the fare is only 50 cents to Monongahela City and $1 00 to Brownsville.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says: "Captain Pruden, of the Gate City, is still missing, and each day's absence increases the anxiety of his friends in his behalf. Captain W. J. Young left in his place yesterday on the Gate City as her master. Will Rhodes is still confined to his room on account of the injuries received day before yesterday in stepping out of a street-car. Messrs. Lamb & Sons, of Clinton, have just purchased the Hartford of J. W. Van Sant, Le Claire. The Hartford is a trim little raft-boat, and makes the seventh steamer owned by Lamb & Sons, six of which are now plying the Mississippi in the raft business."

THE river editor of the Vicksburg *Times* has evidently been waked up. Hear him: "All boats, upon arriving at this city, will blow their customary whistles, after which, when landed, they will blow one long one for coal, and for fear that it might not be heard, let them blow the whistle every half minute; after the coal has been obtained blow eight short whistles, followed by three long and seven intermediate ones, for the man who invariably goes up town to get a look at the town; after waiting two minutes if he does not appear, repeat the dose, and continue doing so until he does. Five whistles will then be considered sufficient when you leave the wharf, except on a special occasion, then blow like the devil. The inhabitants of the town may object to this disturbing of the peace, but never mind them, and show them that you are running the boat to suit yourself. A boat with a nice shrill whistle should not think of omitting the above directions."

Old Time Boating.

Our report of June 15th, giving the time of steamer Illinois from New Orleans to Lake Providence, was in error. Correct time was just forty-eight hours. Truth of history. Not twenty-four, as the types had it.

Early on the 19th of November, 1847, steamer Tempest, bound down the river, and the steamer Talisman, bound up, for St. Louis, came in collision about five miles below Cape Girardeau, the Talisman sinking almost instantly, in deep water; total loss, and but few lives saved, the number drowned variously estimated from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty persons.

On arrival of steamer Illinois, April 25, 1848, from New Orleans, Captain George Taylor, her sole owner, sold her to Captain Joseph Stettinius, the exact amount of dollars not now remembered, nor the day of sale, but Captain Taylor sold the Illinois to Captain Stettinius for only a few hundred dollars less than her first cost when built. Captain Taylor then having realized her profits of $38,426 57. In a few days after the sale, balance sheet was made out by Captain James McCord, her clerk, from first day of leaving St. Louis, Mo., June 3, 1847, up to time of sale, say 25th day of September, 1848.

The Illinois was then about fifteen months old, having laid up in the winter months. The balance sheet is a model one, and would look well, if framed, in Jones' Commercial College. "$38,426 57, to credit of boat for net gain from 3rd June, 1847, up to September, 1848. St. Louis, Mo., November 6, 1848. James McCord, clerk.

And here is it in place to say that Mr. James McCord retained his place as clerk on the Illinois with Captain Stettinius for only little more than one round trip. That was a very successful trip for Captain Stettinius. In the meantime, Captain Geo. Taylor was like a fish out of water—he was on land, and had no steamboat. Hence he bought the old steamboat, the "great old steamboat St. Louis." On arrival of the Illinois at St. Louis, Captain Taylor said to Captain Stettinius: "By the Lord, I must have McCord for my clerk on the St. Louis." And as Captain Taylor was the best friend, personally and pecuniarily, that Mr. McCord ever had, he could not refuse to go with Captain Taylor on the St. Louis, and Captain Stettinius gave McCord up with great reluctance, though he had negatively purchased his services when he bought the steamer Illinois. All this took place thirteen years before the late unpleasantness between the North and South. More hereafter.—*St. Louis Globe.*

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

E Jones, 1 car curbstones; J R & R Knox, 1 car d stone, Mills & Co. 25 c tobs; Fahnestock, H & Co. 28 sks kegs; H Gerwig & S, 6 bdls twine; Jas Irwin, 132 c carboys; W Townsend & Co, 21 kegs rivets; Davis, C & Co, 9 sks kegs, S Ewart & Co, 1 bx jars; M W Sackett, 1 case i s ware; S D Strasberger, 2 bx f jars, 12 demijohns; Frazier, M & Co, 26 rolls paper; Pitts Safe Co, 8 safe frames, 24 small castings; Stain & G, 17 kegs; A & D H Chambers, 3 bx f jars; Myers & A, 59 bdls shovels; Case & McP, 5 cars stone; Braden & P, 100 bxs cheese; B Pflaum, 1,200 ℔ s iron; J Hennesy, lot h h goods; P O'Malley, do; John F Gray, 1 bbl l oil; Arthur Kirk, 3 pat coal drills; George A Kelley & Co. 1 bx e cans; Wm Willit, 3 cases eggs; W W Wallace & Co, 12 sets wagon ware; C P Murray & Co, 12 bdls leather; Scobie Reed & Smith, 10 rake head, 10 platforms, 20 wheels, 9 bdls, 6 harvesters, etc; W F Bruggeman, 5 bxs c scraps; Johnson, Calvin & Co, 10 do; Voight, Mahood & Co, 4 bbls eggs; Pittsburgh B Co, 61 bxs iron; A C Bakewell & Co, 2 bxs old type; Anderson & Woods, 2 bdls steel; S S Marvin & Co, 1 bx cans; Lewis, O & P, 3 kegs nails; Graves & Marland, 40 s boards; Henry Rea Jr, 8 bbls eggs; H H Nantker, 70 calc plaster; John Kennedy & Co, 1 car shingles; J Moorhead, 496 plates s pelter; Reese, Owens & Co, 1 bbl hams; Flaccus & Newingham, 1 bx candy; Dilworth Bros, 50 bxs; N Hempfield, 2 cases cigars; C P Markle, 6 bdls paper; T C Jenkins, 600 bbls flour; F W Jenkins & Bro, 200 do do; A Kirkpatrick & Co, 100 do do; Schomaker & Co, 200 do do; W B Hays & Son, 1,677 pcs d g shoulders; B H Voskamp & Co, 100 bbls flour, S B Floyd & Co, 100 do do; Gardner & Moore, 100 do do; D Chesnut & Co, 22 g h hides; A & D H Chambers, 43 bdls cullet; Lindsay, S & E, 4 bxs h ware; C O Rowe, 1 keg 300 cross arms; 230 insulators; Dillinger, S & Co, 10 bbls whisky; G A Kelley & Co, 5 do alchohol; J M Carson & Co, 10 do spirits; J Meyers & Sons, 4 door; Pretsfield Bros, 10 pails tobacco; S P Shriver & Co, 20 hf bbls fish; Klein, L & Co, 2 do borax; Logan, G & Co, 4 bxs butts.

PER ELEVATOR.—H Schnellback, 1 car oats; L G Graff & Co, 2 do do; Jos S Finch, 1 do rye; Marshall, K & Co, 1 do wheat.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—R T Pinnell, 2 cars staves; Isaac Hippley, 100 sks s stuff, 63 sks bran; Thos Harper, 50 bdls spokes; J & T Megraw, 4 cars stone; A E Goodrich, 1 car b blocks; J M Hemphill, 2 cars heading; Beckfield & Niehouse, 7 bxs soap; C Sander, 21 do; J Orsch, 14 tubs cheese, 4 pkgs butter, 1 keg a butter, 1 bbl vinegar; Beymer, Bauman & Co, 7 sks kegs; J Harper, 8 bdls felloes, 1 do shafts; R Knox & Son, 100 bbls flour; H C Rhodes, 1 car staves; Smith, M & Co, 7 cars limestone, Hamilton, L A & Co, 2 cars lumber; Holmes & Co, 2 cars lime; Geo Stewart, 79 bbls plaster; Jas R Melton, 1 car shingles; Isabella Furnace Co, 4 cars limestone; T H Nevin & Co, 11 sks kegs; K Blair, 6 cars ice; Lewis, Oliver & P, 1 car brick; S Drum & Son, 1 case handles; C Mattes & Co, 8 bdls b bottoms; L Lazarus, 3 pkgs chromos; Pgh Tar & Chemical Works, 50 bbls c tar.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

R Knox & Son, 1 car feed; F Kober, 1 do staves; L C Newsom, 199 sks oats; J H Parker, 5 tcs hams, 10 do beef; M Grogan, 7 bbls whisky; J P Hanna, 10 tcs hams; W B Hays & Son, 10 do d beef; J Myers & Co, 100 bbls flour; M Herzog & Bro, 20 bxs cigars; Waring & Bro, 20 bbls glue; F W Jenkins & Bro, 400 sks flour; Schomaker & Co, 100 bbls do, 2 hhds shoulders; Head, Carson & Co, 7 bbls onions; B H Voskamp & Co, 100 bbls flour; J & H Dipple, 255 sks barley malt.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.

Laughlin & Co, 2 cars lumber; S W H Martin, 1 do do; S B & C Hays, 1 do do; A S Carlisle, 1 do do; D Carson & Co, 1 do do; Atwood & McC, 1 do machry; B D Moore, 3 do e o bbls; Mitchell & S, 1 do f brick; Power & Cable, 2 do stone; Hamilton & Co, 2 organs; Scobie, R & S, 1 case h ware; W Haslage & Co, 2 pc hams; McKee & Bro, 1 bx m sugar; B M Luffins, 1 cors wire; G E Paine & Co, 3 pails paint; Domestic S M Co, 2 crates w in s; Hutchinson, 2 boxes h ware; F Pollard, 2 boxes s cases; R & W Jenkinson, 10 case tobc; O Conner & S, 1 bbl whisky; W Flaccus & S, 7 bdls sacks; Godfrey & C, 499 do paper; Fleming & Co, 10 bx c tops; Roedelheim & B, 2 bbl whisky; E Fox & Co, 1 do eggs, 1 keg do, 4 jars butter; M J Harvey, 2 bbls eggs, 1 bx do; P Dubb & S, 1 bbl do Head C & Co, 2 tubs butter; Pretzfield Bros, 10 bbl do; Gans & L, 4 doz chairs, 2 cribs, 2 stands; C A Warmcastle, 50 o bbls; F Hare & B, 1 buggy; G Bradley & Son, 6½ bbls o iron; J S Ramsey & Co, 15 bbls c oil; Jones & L, 5 do o meal; Van Gorder & S, 2 do eggs; H W Buffum, 7 bxs e bottles; P Duff & Sons, 2 bbls eggs; Pgh Bolt Co, 25 kegs spikes; A G Gilmore, 2 cases cigars; F G Wallace, 2 do do; Hamnett & S, 1 case b b; Hartley, McK & Co, 1 bbl oil; J B Young & Co, 4 bdls rockers; Lemon & W, 5 do chairs; W H Lemon, 2 do rockers; S Hamilton & Co, 1 organ.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

C A Smith, 1 car shingles; G Hanzel 1 s machinery; Evan Evans, 1 car lime; Baughman, 1 do; Star F B Co, 1 car clay; Vesta O W, 1 car acid; B J Brown & Co, 1 do; J Swan, 2 cars stone; C H Armstrong, 1 car clay; Kiefer, Stifle & Co, 2 cars bark; A Holstein, 2 do.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER STEAMER ELECTOR—A S Crrille, 1 bx, 28 sks wool; McCracken & Bro, 4 pkgs cherries; R C Schmertz, lot w glass; W D Cooper & Bro. 598 gallons s ware; W J Meek, 1 bale sacks; S B Floyd & Co, 49 sks oats; Watt, Lang & Co, 23 do; J D Berne & Co 1 bx; J Rhodes, 1 bdl sks; H W Buffum, 7 e bxs; D McMullin & Co, 17 sks wool.

PER STEAMER GENEVA—A S Carlile, 23 bbls whisky, 23 sks wool; S B Floyd, 50 sks oats; McHenry & H, 27 do; J C Buffum, 4 bbls bottles; Arbuthnot & Shannon, 1 roll carpet; Hoffstoft, 8 rolls leather; Allen Kirkpatrick, 110 e bxs; McBane & Anger, 108 e bxs, 1 bdl sks; J H Loh & Co, 1 bdl sks; J McKenna, 4 baskets produce; Fahnestock & Murray, 6 bxs glass; J S McKenna, 8 baskets peas.

PER STEAMER E. BENNETT—A S Carlile, 44 sks wool, 1 calf; E M House, 1 bbl cider; H W Buffum, 23 bxs mdse; R C Schmertz & Co, 250 bbls glass; E Hurch, 12 e kgs; Stratton, 2 bbls whisky; Shepler, 50 bskts cherries; D McMillan, 13 sks wool, 1 bdl sks; McCullough, Smith & Co, 46 sks rags; W H Hautker, 98 sks oats; J A Fader, 10 sks rags, 11 do oats; Jones & Laughlin, 8 pkgs produce.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore

The following are the receipts of pig metal, blooms and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, P. R. R. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	8	Laughlin & Co, o	7
Caughey & H, m	4	J McDermott, s i	1
Brown & Co, m	2	Jones & L, s i	1
Lewis, O & P, s i	2	Graff, B & Co, m	2
Wayne I & S Co, s i	1	Lindsay & McC, m	5
Total			33

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Lucy Furnace Co, o	11	Isabella F'nace Co, o	27
McKnight, P & Co, m	2	Lindsay & McC, m	1
Total			41

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.
Brown & Co, s i	1

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		
Nimick & Co, m	2	J Moorhead, s i	1
Total			3

Coal Received by A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
N Y & C G C Co	24	Armstrong, D & Co	6
Sable Coal Co	27		
Total			57

FIRE BRICK.

MOUNT SAVAGE Fire Brick.

CHAS. M. MacGOWAN,
Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and the West.
P. O. BOX 378.
Office, Room 2, 96½ FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM BOILERS

We hereby notify the public that M. W. HAZELTON is no longer an Agent of ours, and his acts will not be recognized by us.

All parties Manufacturing or using FEED WATER HEATERS will do well to look to their interest before purchasing Heaters infringing on ours, as all will be held strictly accountable for infringements, and no other party or parties have patents on same. For information apply to GEO. H. STOVER & CO., 75 Water street, Agents, and E. A. MONTOOTH, Attorney, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE WATERS PATENT HEATER CO.
WEST MENDEN.
J. WILCOX, President.
June 25, 1874.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

BANKING HOUSE OF The Security Company

No. 819 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

The business of this Company is divided into the four following departments, separate and distinct from each other, viz:

BANKING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, STOCK.

Possessing a liberal charter, ample capital, and a thorough organization, this Company offers to the public unsurpassed facilities for the transaction of financial affairs.

BANKING.

Deposit accounts received either in currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand, and after fixed dates, with interest, available at all points.

Collections of drafts, notes, dividends and coupons made throughout the United States, Canada and Europe. Loans made upon approved collateral.

INSURANCE.

This Company will issue policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire, either perpetual or for stated periods; or at the option of the insured, will place the same in any other reliable Company doing business in this Commonwealth.

STOCKS.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, etc., upon commission, will be executed at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

Purchases and sales will also be made for account of customers, upon the deposit of requisite margins, and carried for thirty, sixty or ninety days.

REAL ESTATE.

Properties of all description may be registered for sale or rental, at a fixed commission.

Loans will be effected upon mortgage either for a terms of years, or temporarily.

HARRISSON GRAMBO, President.
ANTHONY M. ZANE, Secretary.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,
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CAPITAL—$200,000
Stockholders Individually liable.

Discount days Tuesday and Friday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.

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THOS. JONES, JR., Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
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Collections made in all points in the United States.
Prompt attention paid to Correspondents.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
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Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

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WILLIAM VANKIRK .... Vice President.
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Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,
NO 63 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March 1872.

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PRIVILEGE - - - $500,000

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R. W. MACKEY .... Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS .... Cashier.

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STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
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BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 4 A. M. and 12 M.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA .... CAPT. M. A. COX
STEAMER ELECTOR .... CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN .... CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKS
STEAMER E. BENNETT .... CAPT. P. DONALDSON

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.

A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

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EVERY TUESDAY, 6 P. M., on arrival of the 1:28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.

THE STEAMER
ANDES,
CHARLES MUHLEMAN .... Commander.
Will leave as above.

ST. LOUIS.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

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THE
FEARLESS BARGES,

J. M. BICKERSTAFF .... Master.
J. W. SCOTT .... Clerk.

Through receipts given to Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport and Jefferson, and all points Southwest, San Francisco, Cheyenne, Greeley, Colorado Springs, Topeka, Lawrence, St. Joe, Kansas City. Also, to all points on the Upper Mississippi river.

For lowest rates apply on Board, or to
GHRIEST & MACKEY, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

RIVER EXCURSIONS.

THE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER
L. C. McCormick,

Which has been thoroughly refitted, can now be chartered by Managers of Pic Nics, Social Circles, Sunday Schools, or other Excursion Parties, for any point on the Allegheny, Monongahela or Ohio rivers. This Steamer is specially adapted for Excursion Parties. Apply to JOHN M. PHILLIPS, Master, Or to FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents. At Wharf-boat, foot of Wood street.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1874, Trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows: CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:36 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:35 a m, Philadelphia 3:35 p m, New York 6:45 p m.

Day Express daily, at 7:26 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:05 p m, Philadelphia 6:40 p m, New York 9:30 p m, Baltimore 7:35 p m, Washington 9:32 p m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:46 a m, arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p m.

Cincinnati Express daily, at 12:21 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 10:40 p m, Philadelphia 2:50 a m, New York 6:45 a m, Baltimore 2:40 a m, Washington 6:20 a m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:21 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:30 a m, Philadelphia 6:30 a m, New York 9:45 a m, Baltimore 6:45 a m, Washington 8:42 a m.

Fast line daily, at 6:26 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:45 a m, Philadelphia, 6:40 a m, New York 9:45 a m, Baltimore 6:45 a m, Washington 8:42 a m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:06, 10:21, 11:46, a m, 2:41, 3:41, 6:06 and 11:31 p m. Sunday, 12:41 p m.

Brinton Accommodation, 6:46 a m, 5:01 and 9:21 p m. Sunday, 9:21 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation ..... 4:01 and 7:11 p m
Johnstown Accommodation ..... 3:31 p m

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday	1:21 a m
Fast Line daily, except Monday	1:41 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday	8:41 a m
Cincinnati Express daily	9:06 a m
Pacific Express daily	1:41 p m
Way Passenger daily	8:21 p m

Wall's Accommodation 6:36 and 8:21 a m, 1:21, 2:41, 5:46 and 7:51 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m.

Brinton Accommodation, 7:31 and 9:01 a m, 7:11 and 11:11 p m. Sunday, 7:11 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation ..... 5:11 and 9:21 p m
Johnstown Accommodation ..... 10:36 a m

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, City Time:

Mail Train	6:36 a m
Express	2:16 p m
Freeport Accommodation	9:26 a m and 4:06 p m
Springdale Accommodation	11:21 a m, 6:21 and 11:21 p m. Sunday, 12:51 p m.
Accommodation for Butler	6:36 a m and 4:06 p m

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler	10:06 a m
Mail Train, connecting from Butler	5:41 p m
Freeport Accommodation	8:41 a m and 6:41 p m
Springdale Accommodation	6:51 a m, 6:16 and 10:06 p m. Sunday, 9:51 a m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after MAY 31st, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13 a m	Atlantic Ex	2:18 a m
Chicago Mail	6:13 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex	6:28 a m	Chicago Ex	11:58 a m
Clev & W Mail	6:53 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	2:38 p m
Chicago Ex	11:53 a m	Chicago Mail	3:43 p m
Clev & Wlg Ex	1:58 p m	Cleveland Ex	3:43 p m
Pacific Express	2:13 p m	Cleve & W Ex	5:48 p m
Wellsville Ex	4:28 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex	6:08 p m
Clev & W Ex	5:48 p m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex	11:28 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	7:13 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:28 a m	Leetsdale Ac	7:43 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac	8:48 a m
Sharpsville and Ashtabula Ac	1:13 p m	Enon Ac	8:48 a m
Enon Ac	3:48 p m	Leetsdale Ac	9:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	5:23 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac	9:53 a m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	2:13 p m
Leetsdale Ac	8:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	12:53 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 29th, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13 a m	McDonald's Ac	6:53 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	Washington Ac	8:03 a m
Washington Ac	8:33 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:38 a m
Pacific Express	9:38 a m	Cincinnati Ex	9:53 a m
McDonald's Ac	11:43 a m	McDonald's Ac	2:03 p m
Pittsburgh Ex	1:53 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	2:38 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:28 p m	Columbus Mail	5:23 p m
Washington Ac	5:03 p m	Fast Line	5:53 p m
McDonald's Ac	6:13 p m	Southern Ex	12:14 a m
Sunday Church Train	12:48 p m	Sunday Church Train	10:03 a m

Fast Line and Pittsburgh Express leave daily.
Fast Line and Cincinnati Express arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sunday.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

W. L. O'BRIEN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
GEO. WEBB, General Superintendent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, June 29th, 1874, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, (Pittsburgh Time), as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Buffalo Express	6:45 a m	Night Express	5:50 a m
Hulton Ac	6:50 a m	Hulton Ac	6:30 a m
Kittanning Ac	9:40 a m	Soda Works Ac	8:10 a m
Hulton Ac	11:40 a m	Hulton Ac	8:46 a m
Titusville Ex	12:40 p m	Brady's Bend Ac	10:00 a m
Brady's Bend Ac	3:25 p m	Hulton Ac	1:50 p m
Hulton Ac	4:50 p m	Titusville Ex	3:15 p m
Soda Works Ac	6:00 p m	Kittanning Ac	5:45 p m
Night Express	8:10 p m	Hulton Ac	7:20 p m
Hulton Ac	10:50 p m	Buffalo Ex	9:40 p m

Buffalo Express daily; on Sundays to Oil City only. All other trains daily except Sunday.

Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:35 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:25 p m, stopping at all Stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Mayville.

Buffalo Express connects at Red Bank for Brookville, Driftwood, Williamsport and all points Northeast.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.

Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
THOS. M. KING, Assistant Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE "SHORT LINE." CHANGE OF TIME—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

On and after SUNDAY, May 10th, 1874, trains on this Road will depart and arrive from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Local Mail	6:10 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:40 a m
Through Mail	7:00 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:25 a m
Mixed Way	9:30 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:20 a m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 a m	Through Ex	8:45 a m
McKeesport Ac	2:35 p m	Connellsv'e Ac	10:00 a m
Connellsv'e Ac	3:35 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:00 m
McKeesport Ac	4:30 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:00 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:10 p m	McKeesport Ac	4:50 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	Uniontown Ac	6:10 p m
Through Ex	8:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	11:00 p m	Through Mail	8:25 p m
W. N'ton Ch T	12:45 p m	W. N'ton Ch T	10:05 a m

Mail and Accommodation Trains daily except Sunday. Express Trains daily. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points east.

General Ticket Office, 43 Fifth avenue.

E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.
SAML. C. HOUGH Genl. Passenger Agent.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER, 296 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to treat with his usual great success, all Private Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 P. M.

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144 pages, fine illustrations; cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. d

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years' standing in this city, having cured 20,000 cases. Book and circular, 10 cents. Address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

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CEMENT SEWER PIPE
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SEMI-STEEL
ECLIPSE SAFETY STEAM GENERATORS,

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Stationary, Portable and Marine, Sectional and Self-Cleaning

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Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.
Watson & Monroe.
MWF

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Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,
119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Erect in Any Part of the United States,
Iron Roof Frames
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Iron Mill Buildings
COVERED WITH
CORRUGATED IRON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Corrugated Iron,
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Sidings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

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GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BARS.

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Manufactures STEAM ENGINES of all classes and GENERAL MACHINE WORK. Also, CASTINGS made to order, of all kinds.
Repairing promptly done and well done.
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We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
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PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Refined Cast Steel
Of Every Description; Also, BEST
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BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL, CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL.
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CITY MATTERS.

Louisiana Relief Fund.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following in aid of the sufferers by the late Mississippi floods:

A lady	$ 5 00
Mrs. Bawders	10 00
First English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Laird, pastor	101 20
J. F. Slagle	5 00
Cash	10 00
German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Smithfield street	26 66

The Regatta at Oil City.

The Oil City *Register* says: News was received from Pittsburgh yesterday that the Clipper crew of that city wished to enter in the regatta at Oil City on the Fourth. This increases the number of four-oared boats that have entered to four, and increases the promise of an excellent race.

Painful Accident.

An old lady named Mrs. Elizabeth Cassidy, living on Jane street, near Eighteenth, on the South Side, was very seriously injured on Monday afternoon, by falling down the stairs in her house. She was taken up insensible and Dr. Hulings summoned. It was ascertained that her right hip was dislocated, and her recovery is considered doubtful.

A Fatal Fall.

A fatal accident occurred about two o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, in the borough of Braddock's Fields. Joseph Cavanaugh, while engaged in putting on the roof of the building, slipped and fell. In the fall he struck one of the lower platforms of the scaffolding. The fall to the ground was a distance of forty feet, and when the unfortunate man was reached by parties near, it was found that his neck was broken.

The Coroner held an inquest in the afternoon, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was in the employ of Riter & Connelly, roofers.

The Howard Statement.

Mr. Joseph L. Lowry, the mechanical engineer of the water works, whose management of affairs is so severely criticised and condemned by Mr. C. Howard, in his communication to Councils, authorizes us to say that the statement, as a whole, is a tissue of misrepresentations and falsehoods, and that he will give the allegations his attention at his earliest convenience. He further states that Mr. Howard has not told all he knows about the water works business, "by a jug (reservoir?) full." and that it might be wise for him to remember the adage: "Sweep before your own door," etc.

Military Picnic.

Company "D," Fourteenth Regiment N. G. Pa., will encamp at Shirl's Grove, Washington, Pa., on Wednesday, July 1st, remaining in camp until the 8th.

On the 4th of July they will have a grand military picnic, on which occasion they will be accompanied by the Washington Guards. In the morning both companies will march through the principal streets, and on returning to camp fire a salute in honor of the day. This will be followed by dancing and a good time generally.

There will also be an exhibition, forenoon and afternoon, of the celebrated Champion Lightning Zouave Drill, executed by Sergeants Smith & Keep.

"Bull" White's Peculiarity.

"Bull" White has been again in a state of activity. This time it was at East Liberty. He got into an altercation with Robert Bell there on Monday evening, the cause of the trouble being a difference of opinion about a valuable dog, belonging to Bell. In the course of the dispute, White drew a knife and struck Bell with it, inflicting a severe wound in the leg. He then fled, but was arrested near the Point Breeze Hotel, and taken to the station house, where he now remains awaiting a hearing on a charge of felonious assault and battery preferred by one of the policemen.

Our Markets.

The Superintendent of Markets reports expenditures in that department for June, as follows:

Diamond Market	$586 00
Ninth Ward Market	55 00
Fifth Avenue Market	85 00
South Side Market	153 33
RECEIPTS FOR MAY.	
Diamond Market	$1,891 39
City Hall	799 00
Fifth Avenue Market	183 96
South Side Market	140 58
Ninth Ward Market	132 80
Total	$3,147 73

Matrimonial.

We acknowledge the receipt of a card of Mr. John C. Moyer, who was married to Miss Clara A. Haas in St. Stephen's Episcopal church, Harrisburg, Pa., yesterday (Tuesday) morning, June 30th, at 9:30 o'clock. We had always thought that friend Johnnie was "half seas over"—a confirmed bachelor—but now that he has launched upon the "sea matrimonial," he and his fair bride have our sincere wishes for their future prosperity. May no adverse winds disturb their prospects nor mar their happiness. May genial sunshine and true friends ever illume their pathway, attended with joy, health, and a long life of continued bliss.

School Teachers Elected.

The School Board of the Oakland sub-district, Fourteenth ward, have elected the following teachers:

Bellefield building—Principal, Mr. R. F. Wilson; Grammar department, Miss Anna M. Jack; Intermediate department, Miss H. M. Matthews, Miss H. L. Anderson; Primary department, Miss Maggie Hunter, Miss Anna M. Ross, Miss Emma L. Gray.

Soho building—Principal, Mr. J. P. Andrews; Grammar department, Miss Maria G. Louden, Miss Sadie J. You. Intermediate department, Miss Ella Cunningham, Miss Tinnie B. Harvey, Miss Annie M. Moore; Primary department, Miss C. A. McClaren, Miss C. J. Randolph, Miss Annie F. Mayo, Miss Jennie Trook, Miss Annie E. Courad, Miss Mary J. Polley.

Death of Mr. John H. Smith

The friends of this well known and worthy citizen, member of the firm of Messrs. Scobie, Reed & Smith, will sincerely regret to hear of his death, which occurred on Monday last, at Denver city, Colorado. For two years past Mr. Smith has been seeking to improve his health by climatic influences, and has been in Southern California, Colorado, and other localities. On Tuesday of last week, his wife, having received a telegraphic dispatch summoning her to Denver, left at once, and reached his bedside on Friday following. She found him in a critical condition, and he continued to sink rapidly until Monday, when he expired. Mr. Smith was about thirty-two years of age, a resident of Elizabeth, Pa., and a most exemplary and estimable citizen. He leaves a large circle of friends, and a loving wife and daughter to deplore his loss. The remains are expected to arrive here on Friday, and the funeral announcement will be made in Saturday's papers.

Allegheny Committees.

The Committee on Wooden Buildings, in Allegheny, met last evening and agreed to report favorably on three petitions and adversely on that of De Haven & Son. With regard to the ordinance referred to them relative to fixing the fee for wooden building petitions, it was decided to recommend a fee of $15. An ordinance to prevent the erection of iron-clads was recommended.

The Park Committee met and agreed to report favorably on the ordinance referred to them by Councils relative to the purchase of Seminary Hill. The committee decided to report adversely upon the proposition to appropriate $1,000 for music in the parks.

The City Property Committee met and passed upon several bills that had been presented. The bills for linoleum and for the printing of signs were held over, to have the amount reduced. A sub committee was appointed to purchase carpets, with instructions that the price per yard must not exceed $1 75. The Controller was authorized to advertise for proposals for putting steam heating apparatus in City Hall.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Dan Rice's Circus.

The coming of Dan Rice and his old fashioned circus—old fashioned as to being good in all its departments—will be one of the leading events of this week. The first entertainment will be given on Friday afternoon, on the Robinson lot, at the Allegheny end of the Suspension bridge. Mr. Rice is one of the most experienced managers in the country, and all can rely on seeing something good when he pitches his tents.

The Fourth at Union Park.

Col. John M. Kinney is still pushing ahead with his preparations for the grand Fourth of July jubilee at Union Park, Allegheny. Everything will be in good trim, and a monster affair may be expected.

The Turf.

Admirers of fast horses should not forget the fact that the races at Monongahela City, under the auspices of the Monongahela Park Association, will take place on Friday and Saturday next. The means of going to and coming from the races are such as to meet the wants of all.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

R. H. Boynton, Jr., creditor, vs. David Smith & Co., Crawford county. Petition for the dismissal of proceedings in bankruptcy presented and order made directing the said debtors to file in this Court a full list of their creditors, with their places of residence and the amount due them respectively. This is the first proceeding of this kind under the recent amendment to the bankrupt act, which requires one-fourth of the creditors, representing one-third of the total amount of debts, to consent before proceedings in bankruptcy can be commenced or the debtor adjudged a bankrupt.

John H. Niehaus, bankrupt, Allegheny. Petition of Arbuthnot and Shannon, petitioning creditors, was presented for an order on the assignee for the payment of the amount advanced for the security of costs and for compensation for the Solicitor, and the same referred to Register Shaffer for examination and report.

James McGovern vs. steam tug Tom Reese, in Admiralty. H. H. Phillips was allowed to intervene. D. F. Patterson, Esq., of No. 68 Grant street, appointed Commissioner to examine and audit the claims filed and to make distribution of the money in the registry of the Court.

Baily & Dawson, creditors, vs. Bollins, Pool & Co., debtors, Crawford county. Hearing on motion for injunction adjourned until 2d prox.

On motion of Col. A. Blakeley, Thos. J. McKean, Esq., of Franklin, Pa., was admitted to practice at this court.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Wm. H. Cluley plead guilty to fraudulently making and uttering a written instrument. He was remanded to jail for sentence.

Elizabeth Rudolph, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Frederick Audill was found not guilty.

The same defendant indicted with Philip Rudolph, on oath of the same prosecutor, for assault and battery. Verdict not guilty.

Caroline Andre, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Elizabeth Rudolf, was found not guilty.

James Haney, Michael Ford and "Chippy" Long were tried for burglary and entering a building with intent to commit a felony. Haney and Long were found guilty, and a verdict of not guilty was returned as to Ford.

John McCullough, David McCullough, David Norris and Walter McRoberts are on trial, charged with disorderly conduct in having interrupted the proceedings of a literary society, in West Deer township, while that organization was discussing the question of compulsory education.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Ulrich, Wm. Butler, Peter Frederick, Owen Reed, Charles Walter, et al., James Dunn, David Goggins, Peter Ramsey, Neil Shorelin, Lorens A. Ward, et al., Michael Burke, (2), George W. Parker, Adam Young, George Exler, Mike Magill, John Ewing, John Huckey, James Thackery, Richard Stevenson, Pat Monahan, Rebecca Miller, Andrew Mose, Harvey Johnston, James Sands.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Influential Meeting of Creditors

Important Report from the Committee of Conference with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A Firm Demand for Justice, Failing Which Resort to the Courts—An Executive Committee Appointed to Act In Behalf of the Creditors and Report to a Future Meeting.

Pursuant to announcement a meeting of creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was held yesterday afternoon at Lafayette Hall. At the hour announced for the meeting quite a crowd had collected and arrivals continued for an hour thereafter. Among those in attendance were many of the solid men of Pittsburgh and vicinity, including bankers, merchants, contractors, lawyers and others. There were altogether about three hundred persons present and all seemed deeply interested in the proceedings.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. Jas. L. Graham, who stated that the first business was to receive the report of the committee previously appointed. In response to the call of the Chair, James I. Bennett, Esq., arose and said, "the committee beg leave to present the following report:

To the Creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Pursuant to your direction at the meeting on the 16th inst., your committee proceeded to Philadelphia to confer with the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the subject committed to us. At our final interview with the officers of that company, its President submitted the following propositions to us, as representing the creditors of the Alleheny Valley Railroad Company:

Memorandum, as Discussed with Committee of Allegheny Valley Railroad Creditors, June 23d and 24th, 1874:

1. "That the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company make an income bond, entitled to seven per cent. interest per annum, the amount of which shall be limited to $6,500,000, to be devoted solely to the purpose of funding its floating debt at par, so far as the same may be required to effect that object.

This bond to be secured by a trust deed, covering all the revenue of the company, over and above that required to meet the ordinary expenses, and maintain and operate the property and pay the interest on the existing bonded debt of the company, all surplus earnings to be applied, first, to the payment of the interest on these bonds; second, to a sinking fund for the purpose of redeeming them at par by advertisement on the part of the trustees of said fund.

2. The bonds so issued, to be used at par, in payment of the floating debt out of which $3,500,000 shall be used, to pay the floating debt of all creditors, except that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the debt to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, with the view of getting the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to agree to place on these $3,500,000 of bonds a traffic contract or agreement, to receive said bonds in payment of ten per cent. of all freight traffic in its line to and from the Allegheny Valley Railroad at the par value of the bond, and further, a like agreement shall be made for the traffic (freight) over the Philadelphia and Erie road from the Bennett Branch junction, and also over the Northern Central for the traffic to and from that line. The trustee for this income bond shall be the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh. This to go into effect as soon as the creditors agree to fund their claims under the terms of this memorandum, for which purpose they shall be deposited with the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh"

THE COMMITTEE DECLINES THE PROPOSITION.

These propositions entirely failed to meet the views of your committee as fair and equitable for the following reasons:

The Allegheny Valley Railroad is, and for more than five years has been, substantially under the control and direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who own a majority of its stock and at pleasure elect its directors and dictates its line of action. The Bennett's Branch or Low Grade Railroad was built under the direction and supervision of engineers chosen by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the money derived from the sale of the mortgage bonds on this line was paid out upon the estimates of their engineers, by draft or check on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the late President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, receiving his directions in the premises, from the same source. The mortgage bonds of the Bennett's Branch line were negotiated by or through the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which guaranteed the payment of the principal and interest of the same. The office of the Engineers of the Bennett's Branch line was kept in Philadelphia, under the immediate eye of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the late President of the latter company made special reference in his annual report to the great advantages the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would have over all competing lines in transportation by reason of the low grades of heavy grades to and from the seaboard. So emphatic were these declarations that the public could not but regard the Allegheny Valley Railroad as substantially a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on this account credit was readily given to the Allegheny Valley Railroad in the markets for both materials and money.

After the death of President Phillips, of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, as your committee are informed, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company offered the position of President to John Scott, Esq., who agreed to assume it if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would sustain him in everything that might be necessary to his successful administration of the road. Such assurances having been given, Mr. Scott accepted the office, and soon after entering upon its duties he found that the affairs of the road were embarrassed beyond his anticipation. The first suggestion made to him by the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, seems to have been to stop the payment of the commercial paper which he promptly did, thereby throwing upon the public a heavy burden, and entailing embarrassment or ruin upon many of our own citizens and others in different parts of the State.

The foregoing, and other considerations your Committee pressed upon the Pennsylvania Railroad officers, as reasons why they should at once make arrangements to liquidate the debt of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and relieve the creditors. Their reply was that they were legal creditors, also, and suffering a like with others. Your Committee rejoined that the enterprise was substantially their own, and that its deficiency was in their own hands.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

In President John Scott's report to you, on the 16th inst., a total indebtedness of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was set down, after deducting all available assets, at $6,335,856 45.

Amongst the liabilities is a contract for the purchase of 41,000 shares of Oil Creek stock at $37 50 per share, and interest on same to amount of $61,500. Deducting these items, which can in no way be chargeable as debts, the floating debt would stand $4,761,856 45. Of this amount there is due to the Pennsylvania Railroad $1,310,391 11; balance, excepting debt due Pennsylvania Railroad, $3,451,465 34. Your committee take all the items of debt as stated in the report and it is fair to assume, as some of the items are estimated, that the statement is as full as it could be made, and that if there is any change it will go to make the amount less rather than greater. To meet this sum of $3,500,000 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company propose to appropriate ten per cent. of the gross receipts, resulting from freights over their line of road, originating on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and from any freights passing over this railroad, delivered at any point on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and to obtain a like agreement with the Northern Central Railroad and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

THE ESTIMATE OF RECEIPTS.

Estimating the receipts of freights as shipped at $4,000,000 per annum, there would be applicable to the 7 per cent. Income bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad proposed to be issued, $400,000 per annum, sufficient to retire the principal of these bonds in nine years. In this arrangement there is no part of the freights on the Allegheny Valley Railroad lines to be applied to the payment of the principal of these bonds, the interest on them to be met by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, the payment of the interest on the bonded debt of the road, and the expenses of operating it.

President John Scott, in his report to the creditors on the 16th init., assumed that it was not fair to estimate the gross earnings of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at $3,190,000 per annum, and he deducts sixty per cent. for working expenses, giving the net earnings at $1,276,000. After paying the interest on the bonded debt, there would be left $114,000 applicable to the payment of interest on the proposed income bonds. It may here be observed that he makes the estimates of working expenses a little higher than the average of the last five years, during which the road paid large interest on current loans, high wages, and extraordinary expenses for renewals and equipments.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Your committee are of the opinion that if the floating debt were funded, a reasonably economical management of the road would keep its working expenses within fifty per cent. of its gross earnings, which would largely increase the amount applicable to the interest on the income bonds. It appears to your committee that the floating debt is fixed at the largest amount, and the revenue at the smallest, to present the first in the most unfavorable aspect. Whether this is so or not, we take the figures as given by the officers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, who in part, are also representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad states in his report that the floating debt has "been created to a large degree in the purchase of property outside and proceeds derived from the mortgage debt which is now covered by them."

And that after these properties are reduced to their present net value, they are worth three and a-half millions of dollars, or a little in excess of the floating debt as stated by him after deducting the Oil creek stock, and the debt due to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Thus the floating debt, as stated above, is subtended by an amount of acquired property which adds an equal sum for the security of the mortgage creditors of the road, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company being the largest parties thus interested.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Your Committee think that in view of the statement made to the creditors on the 16th inst., which cannot otherwise regard them as the joint statement of the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the latter should not hesitate to join the Allegheny Valley Railroad in any measures necessary to relieve the creditors of the latter from their present embarrassment, as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have clearly shown that they have under mortgages an amount of properties obtained by the monies of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company's creditors, more than equal to the debt of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, exclusive of the debt due the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A close examination into this matter of property acquired and values added would make this amount equal the entire legitimate floating debt of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

We quote as follows from the report of the officers submitted on June 16th:

"With the return of business to its usual prosperity and the restoration to its ordinary volume and chanuels, it will require but a few years to enable the company to meet the interest of all its debt, including the bonds issued to secure its floating debt; and it is believed that it is the true policy of the creditors to fund this floating debt into a seven per cent. income bond, secured by a mortgage or bond of trust, so that the revenues of the company, after providing for the interest on the present funded debt will be applied to the income bond.

A recourse to legal proceedings and forced sale of the company's property, could, it is submitted, have but one result, and that would be the sacrifice of the present floating claims, and also of the stock of the company, which certainly could not serve any interest whatever."

THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD AND THE BENNETT'S BRANCH.

This gives a hopeful view of the prospects ahead, but asks the creditors to wait patiently for the good time coming, and to take no steps to enforce their claims, as this would lead to the sacrifice of them, and of the stock of the company. We leave the creditors to their own reflections upon the presentation of the subject, merely remarking that if a forced sale of the property would sacrifice the creditors claims, the implication is that no parties but the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would be bidders at such a sale.

Your committee deem it proper to remark, as has been already intimated in part, that the Directors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, so far as it appears, do not seem to have been consulted about the important business transactions of the road for the past few years, or since the Bennett Branch extension was begun, nor to be conversant with its details. The business seems to have been mainly conducted by the late President, in direct communication with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company management. This may be more readily understood when it is remembered that the President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was solely kept by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and was dependent upon them for means and directions in prosecuting the railroad. As before stated, the ten millions mortgage on Bennett's Branch was placed by the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the 7 per cent. bonds were negotiated by or through the Pennsylvania Railroad at, as we understand, eighty per cent. and certain commissions attendant on the transaction were charged to the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Before the Bennett's Branch enterprise was put upon the Allegheny Valley Railroad, some eighteen miles of road, at the eastern end of the line, had been built by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This line of eighteen miles (an easy one to build) was turned over to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, as we understand, at about $1,600,000, or say twice its proper cost. This will explain where some of the proceeds of the mortgage bonds went.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Your committee might enumerate other things in explanation of the great apparent cost of the Bennett's Branch line, but do not think it useful to pursue the subject further at this time. Your committee believe that a large part, if not all of the floating debt of the Allegheny Valley Railroad has been created within the past two years in the purchase of materials and equipment for the road and of properties for its proper operations—all amounting to a sum in excess of the three and a half millions due creditors, other than the Pennsylvania Company, and that these acquisitions of property are so placed as to be covered by the mortgages, while you are left out in the cold.

Your committee think that there should have been no hesitation on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to say nothing of their promise to this effect, in giving President John Scott all needed assistance to enable him to protect the credit and creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. If the latter can furnish the creditors a bond with a traffic arrangement for its liquidation, and a satisfactory guarantee that the interest will be paid semi-annually, your committee would recommend the creditors to settle with the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company on this basis or upon any other whereby an absolute security can be attained free from all contingencies. If this were done and the company relieved from present pressure of its debt, the road, with its first class equipment (in creating which the debt was incurred) and economical management, will be one of the best properties in the country.

Such management may safely be predicted of the present executive officers, one of whom, President John Scott, is also a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

We conclude by saying that if the President and directors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad do not make immediate provisions in some way satisfactory to the creditors, for adjusting and liquidating these claims, we recommend the proper steps to be taken to enforce the payment in all possible ways.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAS. I. BENNETT,
HENRY WHELEN,
REUBEN MILLER,
F. W. MARTIN,
W. W. MORRISON,

AN INTERRUPTION BY PRESIDENT SCOTT.

When the reader had come to the portion of the report in which it is stated that Mr. Scott had taken the position of President of the road at the instance of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that at the instance of the officers of that road he, Mr. Scott, stopped payment of paper, Mr. Scott interrupted and was heard by the Chair.

Mr. Scott—I beg to say that it is not true that I acted upon the suggestion of the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad. I did not ask their advice as to the payment of paper, but could give no preference and consequently declined to pay any unless all could be paid.

Mr. Bennett—The creditors will remember that we note such information as we have been able to get. It is a well known fact that officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad were in the city at the time and the inference was a fair one that they influenced the action of the President. I am free to say however that I have every faith in Mr. Scott's statement.

The reading was then continued and at its conclusion the chair asked what should be done with the report.

Mr. A. I. Wilcox of Elk county said: I am under the impression that the creditors are not ready to vote upon that. I for one want further time.

Mr. Miller moved that the recommendation of the committee be read again, from the platform and at the suggestion of a gentleman Henry W. Oliver Jr., Esq., again read the report.

AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Mr. Shiras moved that the report of the committee be accepted and that the thanks of the creditors be tendered to the committee. Unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Shiras then moved that the report be referred to an Executive Committee of five of the creditors to act in their behalf and to report at a future meeting of creditors, the Executive Committee to be appointed by the Chair. The motion prevailed and the Chair appointed the following gentlemen on the committee: Messrs. James I. Bennett, James Bennett, Reuben Miller, Jr., D. Hostetter, John Harper.

Mr. Wm. A. Shinn desired to call attention to some of the statements in the report. It says that the approximate amount of debt has been fixed at the highest point, leaving it to be inferred that the actual amount will be less than stated in President Scott's report. The speaker thought that there was but one item in that report stated as an estimate, being the item of State debt. He also called attention to the statement regarding the Bennett's branch, and he desired to say that the actual cost was about $60,000.

Mr. Reuben Miller read an extract from the report of President Scott, presented at the meeting of creditors on the 16th inst., and said that this was the only statement that the creditors had to base their opinions upon. Upon these statements it was the opinion of the committee that the road could be run on fifty per cent. of its gross earnings and a saving of $250,000 could be made, and on another item $250,000 could be saved. Then, quoted the speaker, "It is said" that the road lost heavily by private enterprises. Under the present management, in which every confidence is felt, another $100,000 may be saved. Then, in regard to the trans-shipment of freight, all the advantage has been with other roads and against the Valley. Now, however, he understood a better arrangement would be made in the interest of the Allegheny Valley. By this from $100,000 to $150,000 may be saved. These, with other items that may be saved by judicious management, will allow the payment to the creditors of 7 per cent. and leave a balance for the retirement of the debt.

Mr. Wilcox made some inquiry regarding the duties of the committee, when Mr. Miller explained the offer of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The committee declined it because they would not guarantee seven per cent. interest. The income bonds would depend upon the income, and by mismanagement there might be no income, or if the officials were inclined to do so, (although he by no means thought they would,) they might use the profits in extension, repairs or improvements. In regard to the offer of a drawback of freights, Mr. Miller explained that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company would allow ten per cent. of the earnings from freight transhipped from the Valley road upon the Central, and the Philadelphia and Erie roads in liquidation of this debt. The holder of these proposed bonds having freight to pay need pay but ninety per cent. in cash, and the balance in bonds.

The meeting then adjourned to assemble again at the call of the Executive Committee.

A SOUTH SIDE FIRE.

Two Dwellings and a Pumping House Burned.

Yesterday afternoon at about one o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded from box No. 115 South Side, occasioned by the breaking out of a fire in the pumping house of the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company, in Temperanceville, immediately below Wood's rolling mill.

The fire is supposed to have caught from the furnace in the pumping house, but nothing is positively known as to that, as there was no person in the building at the time, the Superintendent being at the office, some distance above, and the engineer attending to some work at the tipple. The attention of the two men was first called to the fire by some men on the river raising the alarm. So suddenly had the flames sprung up that when discovered, the building was almost enveloped in fire: and the work of destruction went on very rapidly, and almost before the engines could get to the place the pumping house had been completely destroyed. The building, as we have said, belonged to the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company, but its pump was also used to throw water into the locomotives of the Panhandle Railroad stopping there.

Adjoining the pumping house was a two-story frame dwelling house, occupied by the families of John Glenn and Michael Flynn. This house also caught fire and was consumed in a short time. So rapidly did it go that the two families only succeeded in rescuing two chairs and a bed; the rest of their furniture was all destroyed.

Next this house was another similar one, occupied by Mrs. Kennedy, a widow. This also was destroyed, but the occupants had time to save most of the furniture, though some of it was badly damaged by the water. The two dwellings belonged, also, to the Sawmill Run Railroad Company. The loss of the company by the fire will amount to about $2,000, on which there was no insurance. Had the wind been blowing down the river instead of up, the tipple would have been destroyed, and the loss would have been much greater.

Some of the engines from this side were on the ground in a very short space of time, and did everything possible, but the opportunities for them to work were so poor that they could not save the burning buildings, and could only prevent the spread of the flames. Sparks set fire to Wood's mill, and also to the office of the Little Saw Mill Run Company, but the flames were extinguished before any damage had been done.

The sparks also set fire to the roof of Messrs. Haller & Beck's salt works on Chestnut street, beyond the Panhandle Railroad, and the flames were discovered by a little boy, just as Assistant Chief Hamill was passing on his way to the fire. The boy was carrying his father's dinner, and handed Mr. Hamill the coffee pail to extinguish the threatened conflagration. This was very soon acomplished, but had it not been for the boy's discovery the building would probably have been destroyed.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Edmund Smith Second Vice President, A. J. Cassatt Third Vice President, and F. Thomson General Manager.

On Monday a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held at their rooms, No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, for the purpose of continuing the work of re-organizing the road.

At a former meeting, held shortly after the death of J. Edgar Thomson, Colonel Thomas A. Scott was elected President, and George B. Roberts as First Vice President.

Yesterday the following elections took place:

Edmund Smith, Esq., to be Second Vice President.

A. J. Cassatt, Esq., late General Manager, to be Third Vice President.

Frank Thomson, Esq., to be General Manager in place of Mr. Cassatt, promoted to the Third Vice Presidency.

John P. Green, Esq., to be assistant to the President, thus giving the chief executive of the company two assistants, instead of one as formerly. The other assistant is Strickland Kneass, Esq., for many years Chief Engineer and Surveyor of Philadelphia.

Death of a Minister.

Rev. G. C. Braddock, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation near Bridgeville, in this county, on the Chartiers Railroad, died on Monday night last of typhoid fever, with which he was prostrated for over five weeks. He had been pastor of his congregation for nineteen years, and was an amiable, talented and worthy man. His congregation were all deeply attached to him, and he possessed the confidence and regard of the whole neighborhood in which he lived. Everybody respected and loved him as a good man in all the walks of life, and a faithful pastor, and his death is profoundly regretted by a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL WORK.

Anniversary Exercises.

Interesting Proceedings at Second United Presbyterian Church.

The eighth anniversary of the Sixth avenue United Presbyterian Mission Sabbath School, was observed last night in Rev. T. H. Hanna's church, which was well filled with scholars, teachers, and their friends. All the proceedings were of an exceedingly interesting and pleasant character, and we regret that time and space will not permit us to report them in detail. The Superintendent of this large and flourishing school is our well-known citizen, Thomas H. Rabe, Esq., and Assistant Superintendent Thomas J. Gillespie, Esq., both of them indefatigable workers, and both backed by a strong corps of devoted teachers as earnest and tireless as they. The programme consisted of a judicious intermixture of singing and speech-making varied with the usual accompanying devotional exercises, and the distribution of prizes. Rev. W. J. Ried, D.D., and the pastor of the church, Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, were the principal speakers, and they seemed, from the spontaneous and hearty applause which greeted them, to have talked their way right into the hearts of the hundreds of listeners, young and old alike. Mr. Gillespie's report of the condition of the school was of quite a cheering character. The total membership is four hundred and fifty; the average attendance during the year being three hundred and twenty. Several hundred dollars were contributed by the school for missionary purposes. An earnest and enthusiastic interest had been aroused with regard to the temperance cause, and in a number of other ways encouraging results had been obtained.

One of the most gracious and fragrant incidents of the proceedings consisted in the singing of the beautiful little song "Now I lay me down to sleep," the solo by a dear little pet of six or seven years of age—Annie Shannon—and the chorus by a bevy of charming little girls, some of them not much older than the tiny lyric lily whose aromatic voice filled the air with tender sound, and the eyes of the people with soft involuntary moisture. It was altogether sweet and touching.

A large number of prizes—all of them in the shape of valuable books, selected with special reference to the sex, ages and capacities of the recipients—were distributed, many young breasts being gladdened and eyes brightened with a new luster, thereby. How easy is it, after all, to do lasting good, and to give lasting pleasure, in this world.

THE PROTESTING TAXPAYERS.

Large Meeting in the Eleventh Ward—Ward Associations to be Formed—An Executive Committee Appointed—Speeches Made and Resolutions Adopted.

An adjourned meeting of taxpayers was held last evening in the Eleventh ward school House, to consider and take action concerning the high taxes. The number of taxpayers present was large at the time of commencement, and as the meeting progressed the crowd became very large and very enthusiastic. The meeting was called for citizens of the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards.

The meeting was called to order at a little after eight o'clock, by Mr. Michael Kirk, who nominated Mr. James McLain as Chairman. Mr. McLain was unanimously elected, and on taking the chair, made a few remarks, expressive of the earnestness of the present movement, and urging that politics be left out of the evening's discussion.

On motion, the reporters of the press were made the secretaries of the meeting, and subsequently, Mr. Uzziah Stuart was also elected to that position.

The Chairman stated that he understood, at the meeting to be held at City Hall to-morrow, the "Committee of Forty" would hand over to the citizens at large, the powers vested in them.

Mr. King called for the report of the Conference Committee appointed at the last meeting on Tuesday evening last.

Mr. Rankin, Chairman of the Committee, stated that his understanding of the duties of the Committee consisted in endeavoring to get a large attendance from the wards interested. The result was apparent to-night. They had also spoken to various gentlemen, with a view to having them address the meeting to-night. Capt. Ward was the only one present to whom they had spoken. Report adopted.

The report of the Committee on Printing was called for, and Mr. Kirk, Chairman, reported that the printing expenses thus far amounted to seven dollars. Report adopted.

Mr. O'Keefe moved that a Committee of five on Resolutions be appointed. Carried, and the following gentlemen were appointed by the chairman: Messrs. O'Keefe, Rankin, Ewart, Young and Johns.

During the absence of the committee, Captain Ward, being called upon, addressed the meeting. He expressed his pleasure that this was not a political meeting in any sense. This matter of extravagant taxation was something new in the history of the world. Every community and nationality mentioned in history had suffered from this cause. This evil was the underlying cause of much of the trouble with which history has to deal, and it had been the indirect cause of every reform that had taken place. The evil that had wrought the downfall of Egypt, of Rome, and of Republics greater than ours will ever be, was the evil which now afflicts our city—extravagant taxation without the consent of the taxed, and the fate that had overtaken the perpetrators of the old time iniquity will overtake those in our country and our city unless the warnings now being uttered are heeded; and the rascals now running things are turned out of power. There is not a man in the city to-day, he said, whose taxes are not fifty per cent. higher to-day than last year, and moreover, the manner in which the taxpayers are treated, is an insult as well as a wrong. The room in which the Board of Revision had sat, was a star chamber and not a Court of Appeals, and there the taxpayers had to crawl and be snubbed and insulted, and any remonstrances that might be made were jeered and flouted at. It was an outrage that the servants, employed and paid by the people, should treat their masters in this way. The same statements would apply to the County Commissioners' office. The whole thing, apparently, was a Peter Funk arrangement. The blame, however, did not belong entirely, or principally to the office holders and the contractors, but with the people who submit to be outraged and oppressed. The people should be ashamed to permit the high handed outrages, the prodigality, the reckless waste that prevail. Fraud and recklessness thrive on every side, and the people pay for them, without the hope of any ultimate good accruing to them in return for this outlay. The various city improvements were dealt with at length in considerable detail by the speaker, in the graphic and lively manner peculiar to himself.

R. J. Powers, Esq., was called for and addressed the meeting. When the patient is in a dying condition, he said, it is the custom to send for a consultation of physicians. Heretofore, no matter how onerous or unjust the taxes might be, the people had borne them patiently and paid them unmurmuringly; but now the burden had become too intolerable for any free people to endure. The extravagance had increased until the city debt amounted to the enormous sum of $15,000,000. No matter how the matter might be disguised at City Hall, the debt reaches those figures. The population is one hundred and thirty thousand, and to pay this debt each individual would have to pay $115.

Mr. Harry Oliver, Jr., asked and received permission to interrupt the speaker for a moment. He said he had himself examined the books and Mr. Powers was mistaken in his figures. The debt was about one-half what he had stated. We were badly enough off without making things worse.

Mr. Powers asked if Mr. Oliver had included the bonded indebtedness for school purposes?

A negative answer was returned, Mr. Oliver saying that he had forgotten that element in his calculations. [Applause.]

Mr. Powers went on to say that the voters, if *they* paid all the debt, would have to pay $577 30 each. Not more than one-fourth of the voters could afford to pay, and that would compel those who *could* pay, to pay $2,309 each.

Mr. McCarthy asked if the speaker and the meeting were here to consider the city debt, or also the debts of the corporations within the city?

The chairman answered that the meeting was to consider the burdens they had to bear as citizens, and that it was not in any sense a political meeting. [Applause.]

Mr. Powers went on to say that one reason why the little city of Pittsburgh had got into this scrape—worse than any neighboring city had got into—was that it had some incompetent officers; and another reason was that some of its other officers were rascals and thieves. The trouble was not all in the offices of City Hall. Some of it was in the Councils. The remedy must be considered. It is a bad time to have a consultation of physicians, when the patient is dangerously sick, but the consultation is better late than not at all, if potent remedies be applied. The office-holders were too numerous and too rapacious; turn them out, some of them; the salaries, which now, in these times of distress, ought to be cut down to the lowest figures, are put up to the highest instead; there is no city in the country, save New York, that pays such salaries as Pittsburgh; cut them down. One cause of the trouble was special or individual legislation in Councils. He instanced the Penn Avenue act as having fostered much of this special legislation.

Mr. Oliver rose and stated that no improvement under the Penn avenue act had ever cost, or would ever cost, the city one dollar. The cost was assessed on the property holders on the streets.

Mr. Powers replied that these same property holders were part of the city of Pittsburgh, and that what burdened them burdened the city. The remedy for all this trouble is to put the foot down *now*, and crush out this exorbitant extravagance. There is not a man here who owns a house, who does not have to pay a good rent for the privilege of living in his own house. Select only good men for office—honest and competent men. The men who wish to go to the Legislature or to Councils, should be here with the protesting people, so that the people could see just where they stood.

(A voice—We'll watch 'em next time.)

Select only honest men and competent men. Let the men be honest, though, even if not competent. [A voice: "Where will we find them?"] They can be found. There *are* honest men. But in times gone by the people have chosen men to manage the affairs of the city, whom they would not trust to manage their private affairs. This must stop. The citizen must leave his workshop and his office, and attend to these matters himself, and reputable and honest men—not politicians—must consent to be put in office.

Mr. Kirkpatrick rose to answer some points made in Mr. Powers' speech. Mr. P. had mentioned him as the "curbstone inspector," as an evidence of the extravagance of those in City Hall. He threw this back. He was *not* appointed at City Hall, but was temporarily appointed by the commissioners of one of the streets, at a nominal salary for a short time only.

Captain Ward corroborated this statement.

The Commitee on Resolutions presented their report. The resolutions called for rigid economy in the management of city affairs; for the obliteration of party lines in the municipal management, honesty and competency to be the only qualifications to be required for city officers; for the resignation of those members of Councils who have been active in bringing affairs to their present condition; for the organization of a citizens' association in each ward and election precinct, and of a Central Committee, to work together, for the common good; for the cessation of bond issues by Councils, and of the reckless running into debt by the city authorities; for the cutting down of salaries; for the relinquishment of the Point Bridge project; for the formation of an Executive Committee, consisting of three from each ward represented in the meeting, to confer with the citizens of other wards, with a view to organizing the tax-payers for the better protection of their interests.

The report of the committee was adopted, and the Chairman instructed to appoint the committee provided for.

Hon. Thomas Howard was loudly called for, and addressed the meeting at length, prefacing his remarks by stating that it had been suggested that he ought not to address tax-payers' meetings, as he was a candidate for Congress, and his presence and speeches would give a political character to the meetings. This was not so. He met the tax-payers as a tax-payer and not as a candidate. If he was unanimously elected to Congress, he could not there do anything to relieve the taxpayers of Pittsburgh, and therefore there would be no political tone in his remarks. He then proceeded to discuss the question of taxation very vigorously, and very warmly, paying his special respects to City Hall and those in it, anathematizing with fervor the doings of some of those in authority, and particularly those responsible for the building of City Hall, and urging that a bill in equity should be filed, to make those men answer under oath as to the disposition they have made of the people's money, ostensibly used for building that hall which no citizens petitioned for. He demanded that the forces in City Hall be cut down extensively, and those retained be made to work ten hours per day. He characterized the present rate of city salaries as nothing more or less than grand larceny. His address was continued at length, and was frequently interrupted by applause, the references to the Assessor's office, the bill for the collection of personal taxes, the city treasury, &c., being received with special favor.

At the conclusion of his speech the chairman announced that a very large taxpayers' meeting would be held at old City Hall on Thursday evening.

Mr. King moved that the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform be requested to investigate the reports made by the heads of departments, to ascertain the correctness of the figures reported.

Mr. Sackett moved that a committee be appointed to draft a constitution for a taxpayers' union for the Eleventh ward. After some discussion, however, the matter was postponed until after the mass meeting of Thursday evening.

The chairman announced the following as the Executive Committee provided for in the resolutions: Sixth ward, Messrs. Henry Meyer, Samuel Morrow, R. W. Pier; Seventh ward, Messrs. J. O'Keefe, Luke Chapman, Harvey Robinson; Eighth ward, Captain William Ward, Andrew Burns, J. R. Newman; Eleventh ward, Messrs. William Moore, Michael Kirk, John Sample, Jr.; Thirteenth ward, Messrs. William G. Gormley, Samuel Ewart, John Magan; Fourteenth ward, Messrs. John Dunlap, Addison Bailey, C. Zug.

Mr. McCarthy was called upon, and spoke briefly as to the causes that had led to the present state of affairs. He was glad that this meeting had been called. It was time that the people took matters under advisement and some remedy devised. He could assure those present that when he entered the Mayor's office they should have his co-operation. [Cheers.] The true cause of the great taxation was the failure of the authorities to "face the music," and meet demands as they came up. There was deficiency after deficiency allowed to occur, instead of paying what fell due, and the accumulated deficiencies had to be paid at last by largely increased taxation.

A vote of thanks was returned to Mr. Howard, Mr. Powers, Captain Ward and the city press, and the meeting adjourned.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Report of the President of the Commission Regarding the Force.

We have already published the statement of salaries in the Fire Department, contained in the report of Geo. W. Wilson, Esq., President of the Board of Commissioners, addressed to Councils. Below we publish some other portions of the report:

After giving the number of engines, hose and hook and ladder companies, and the number of men in each, together with the officials, President Wilson says:

"As to the complement of men in each company we submit the following comparison with other cities:

	Pittsb'gh.	Phila'phia.	New York.
Steam engine co.'s	8	12	12
Hook and ladder c's.	6	13	14

The report then gives the list of salaries paid as authorized by Councils, and says that while they are above those in some cities they are under many. The report proceeds: With regard to the question of reduction in the number of employees, we beg leave to say that having charge of and being responsible for the effectiveness of this most important branch of the city government, we cannot advise a reduction. Indeed, under instruction from your honorable body, given for the best interests and necessities of the public, we are required, as speedily as may be, to increase the force by the addition of one steam engine company to be located in Temperanceville. Acting under these instructions, we have purchased a lot of ground, contracted for the erection of a suitable building, and have also contracted for a steamer, which, we are advised, is now nearly ready for shipment from the manufactory.

In conclusion, the Board of Fire Commissioners desire to say that whatever may be the judgement of your honorable body in the matter, they will carry out your wishes and endeavor, so far as lies in their power, to continue and increase the efficiency of the department, so that the good opinion of the public may remain with it. Unlike many city employees, the firemen are *always* on duty—waiting, in fact, during the whole twenty-four hours of the day and night to answer calls for their aid. With request that the subject may have that careful consideration which its importance demands,

Very respectfully submitted,
GEORGE W. WILSON, President.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Meeting of the Monongahela Presbytery—Interesting Business Transacted.

The Monongahela Presbytery of the U. P. Church, met in East Liberty yesterday. Rev. J. Thompson was chosen Moderator for the ensuing quarter.

A call from the congregation of Millersburgh, Ohio, in the Presbytery of Mansfield, addressed to Rev. McCarrol, was presented to him and accepted.

Rev. J. D. Turner accepted a call from the East Eleventh street congregation of New York city, and the pastoral relation between him and Union congregation was dissolved. Rev. McFarland was appointed to preach in Union, and to declare the pulpit vacant.

A call from Jefferson congregation, addressed to Rev. Mr. Watson, was laid on the table, that member being absent.

Rev. Thomas Baeph was received on certificate from the Presbytery of Chartiers and his name added to the roll.

The delegates to the last General Assembly reported and Presbytery approved their action in that Assembly. The report shows that all the delegates opposed any appropriation by the Assembly for the establishment of a normal school amongst the Freedmen. Presbytery unanimously adopted the following:

Resolved, That we most earnestly commend the action of our commissioners to the General Assembly in opposing an appropriation for the establishment of a normal school for the Freedmen at Knoxville, Tennessee.

J. D. Sands delivered a sermon from Heb. 10, 12-13, as a specimen of progress, which was unanimously sustained.

Mansfield congregation was recommended to the Board of Church Extension for aid to the amount of $500.

Rev. H. C. McFarland was appointed to moderate a call in the Fifth church, Pittsburgh, when called upon.

Adjourned to meet at Jefferson.

AN ANIMATED HEARING.

W. B. Ross, Esq., Attacked in An Alderman's Office—A Brisk Skirmish.

Yesterday afternoon hearings were had before Alderman Kelly, of Allegheny, in the cases of Joseph Lofink, Sr., and Joseph Lofink, Jr., charged, on oath of W. B. Ross, Esq., with selling liquor on Sunday. The office was largely filled with the friends of the defendants and there was evidently a good deal of feeling. The elder Lofink was held in $300 bail to answer the charge at court.

When the case of the younger man came on, the witnesses were all troubled with uncertain memory, and the prosecutor requested that the case be continued until he could bring witnesses who could recollect things. The request was granted, and then the feeling against Mr. Ross began to find expression. At length one of the party struck Mr. R. a violent blow on the head, and he responded with a blow under his assailant's ear, which sent said assailant spinning briskly across the office. The crowd closed up around Mr. R., and another man struck at him, but owing to some mismanagement, the blow fell on Alderman Kelly. Mr. Ross seized a stick that was standing in the corner, and used it with such effect that, although the crowd made an attack in force upon him, and threw at him a chair, an inkstand, and whatever other loose articles they could find, he succeeded in repelling their attack, and even in driving them all, to the last man, out of the office. Then taking the constable's pistol, he left the office and passed through the crowd, now grown to very large proportions, and went home without further molestation.

Subsequently he made information against some of his assailants for using profane and disorderly language, and we learn that he is busy getting the names of the ringleaders, with a view to making informations against them for riot.

AN ENJOYABLE AFFAIR.

Moonlight Picnic at the Residence of D. O'Neill, Esq.

One of the most enjoyable pleasure parties we have ever attended was the moonlight picnic at the handsome residence of D. O'Neill, Esq., on Penn avenue, Sixteenth ward, on Monday evening. There was a large attendance of the many friends of the host and his amiable wife, including some of the most prominent of our citizens in every department of business. The elegant grounds surrounding the mansion were decorated and illuminated with colored lights, and the scene was such as to elicit the admiring plaudits of all who witnessed it. The mansion doors were thrown open and a warm wel come given to all, while every one was made to feel it, and thus entered fully and heartily into the spirit of the good time intended. Toerge's band enlivened the evening with well selected and excellently performed music, and in the mazy dance and pleasant converse the party seemed to have forgotten entirely the cares of business and the trials and vexations of everyday life. No one could have failed to enjoy the occasion, and none did so. The host's hearty welcome, and his attention to his friends, "was only exceeded by the ease and grace with which Mrs. O'Neill did her part. The friends, at a late hour, parted from the hospitable family, wishing many happy days and longing for that "house warming" that it is to be hoped will soon take place at the east end.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

Man Run Over and Fatally Injured.

At about two o'clock yesterday morning, as a stock train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was approaching Roup's station, the engineer saw a man lying across the track. He endeavored to stop the train, but he was so close upon the man when he was observed that it was impossible. The train passed over the victim, cutting off one arm and leg and injuring him about the head. The injured man was taken to the East Liberty station house where he died some two hours after the accident. He gave his name as John Brown, and stated that he had been working for Patrick Scanlon, the contractor. His body was removed to Weaver's undertaking establishment in East Liberty, where Coroner McCallin held an inquest yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and it is thought that he has no relatives in this vicinity. He was evidently under the influence of liquor at the time the accident occurred.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Express Man Killed At a Freight Depot.

Coroner McCallin yesterday held an inquest over the body of a young man named Bertold Fisher who was almost instantly killed about four o'clock yesterday afternoon at the freight depot of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, Allegheny. It appears that Mr. Fisher who was an express man was, with the help of another man attempting to unload one of those heavy copper vessels used with soda fountains. It slipped and Mr. Fisher in trying to hold it fell and the vessel fell upon him, killing him almost instantly. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was but twenty years of age and resided at No. 86 Spring Garden avenue.

A New Confectionery.

Messrs. Snowden & Kemp, the well known cracker bakers, 29 and 31 Seventh street, in order to accommodate their retail trade, have opened a retail store at the corner of Penn and Seventh street, where they have a large stock of crackers, cakes, confectionery, etc. Their family bread is so good that they are taxed to supply the demand.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Names of Pupils Admitted Under the Recent Examination.

We publish below, the names of pupils admitted to the High School under the recent examination, giving the ward and sub-school district to which they belong, the number of the card held, and the number of applicants for admission from the several districts. If the list is not entirely correct, and we fear it is not, the fault cannot be with us. We have spent much time and labor upon it, and it is as nearly correct as the facilities afforded us would allow. Professor Jillson, the Principal of the High School, if he failed entirely in keeping it from the public, may have rendered the arrangement of it so difficult as to prevent its being perfect:

FIRST WARD—DUQUESNE DISTRICT.

2 Jennie Allen.	10 Emily Dickson.
4 Kate Garrow.	67 Mary Hunter.
7 M. J. Martin.	66 Virginia Hunter.

Number of applicants for admission 11.

SECOND WARD—SOUTH DISTRICT.

227 Geo. B. Berry.	276 Geo. B. Kessel.
237 F. R. Miller.	279 Wm. McIlroy.
242 Kier Mitchell.	280 Frank Friend.
254 Kate Errett.	281 Wm. P. Palmer.
255 Wm. Sheffler.	282 Wm. C. King.
274 Harry Wilson.	296 Jos. S. Marshall.

Number of applicants 23.

THIRD WARD—GRANT DISTRICT.

234 Frank Brown.	237 Milford Stevenson.
97 Wm. Riddle.	247 John Schalegel.
98 Ch. Morganstern.	106 Minnie Steinhart.
240 Wm. Fleming.	107 Annie Laughlin.
236 Maggie McAuliff.	115 Julia Kuhn.

Number of applicants 17.

FOURTH WARD—NORTH DISTRICT.

223 Eli Dryden.	108 H. J. Thomson.
131 R. McClelland.	251 R. H. Hamilton.
249 Jennie Elliott.	250 Lizzie O'Donnell.
212 Alex. Nimick.	96 W. N. Follansbee.
273 John Esplen.	92 Walt. Williams.
117 Austin Munhall.	258 S. Taper.

Number of applicants 14.

SIXTH WARD—FORBES DISTRICT.

99 Maggie J. Brown.	134 Laura Kinzer.
95 Mary Little.	133 Jennie D. Hyde.
94 Jennie T. Love.	132 Nellie Richards.
316 Henry G. Lepper.	127 Sarah Darrington.
315 Walter Aikin.	260 Joseph Stadfield.
314 Alex. Patterson.	

Number of applicants, 15.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH WARDS—FRANKLIN DISTRICT.

93 Maggie Harren.	228 Robert McKnight.
100 Annie Moorhead.	203 Clara Wilson.
87 Lovrie Owen.	196 Harry Montgomery
88 Emma Whitten.	195 Robert Miller.
70 Eliza Cairns.	91 Emma Pownall.
89 Mary E. Owens.	178 Richard Fleming.
142 Annie Logan.	51 Geo. Chalmers.
177 Jno. R. Woods.	

Number of applicants, 29.

NINTH AND TENTH WARDS—RALSTON DISTRICT.

28 Rebecca Pettigrew.	259 Emma Schmolze.
31 Gertie Laughlin.	313 Lizzie Adams.
30 Jennie Connor.	26 Belle Gosser.
32 Kate Kelly.	213 Wm. Zeigler.
35 Fannie Scott.	215 Thos. Booth.
37 Harriet Rogers.	27 Grace Leonard.
38 Jennie McCabe.	225 Grace Hulbard.
39 Mary Dick.	

Number of applicants, 18.

ELEVENTH WARD—MOORHEAD DISTRICT.

303 Harry Lloyd.	156 Ida Crothers.

Number applicants 7.

TWELFTH WARD—O'HARA DISTRICT.

163 Arcilla Acheson.	140 Robt. Messick.
221 Delisia Zeck.	144 Wm. Welsh.
149 Lizzie Chisholm.	139 Jno. Kidd.
317 Wm. Normine.	

Number of applicants 10.

TWELFTH WARD—SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.

119 Lizzie Brown.	112 Wm. Sheaffer.
42 Maggie McCheary.	41 Helen Cooper.
40 Helen McWhorter.	29 Jesse Forsythe.

Number of applicants 13.

THIRTEENTH WARD—MINERSVILLE DISTRICT.

44 John Fox.	45 Byron Evans.
48 Myra Lupton.	55 Wm. Floyd.
56 Lydia Lippincott.	57 Maggie Taylor.
58 Edith Lindop.	59 Annie Kenan.

Number of applicants 11.

FOURTEENTH WARD—OAKLAND DISTRICT.

256 Wm. Gernet.	257 Wm. Moore.
262 Jas. Sheppard.	264 Maggie Fawcett.
265 Cora Harvey.	297 Lottie Davis.

Number of applicants 12.

FIFTEENTH WARD—LAWRENCE DISTRICT.

81 Joseph Weldon.	20 Tillie L. Shaw.
60 Harry O'Brien.	103 Bella Hanlon.
182 Edw. Wainwright.	19 Ada D. Swearingen.
18 Alice Kimberly.	101 Lillie Davis.

Number of applicants, 11.

SIXTEENTH WARD—HOWARD DISTRICT.

184 Martha Corry.	185 Amelia Thomas.

Number of applicants, 3.

SEVENTEENTH WARD—WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

231 Rebecca Murdock.	230 May Clifton.
271 Jno. M. Given.	272 Fred. Leech.
277 Ed. McConnell.	278 Harry Keller.
310 Rachel Campbell.	135 Jennie Semple.

Number of applicants, 14.

NINETEENTH WARD—RILAND DISTRICT.

24 Constance Holstein.	61 Nettie Fisher.
62 Mary Peabody.	

Number of applicants, 5.

TWENTIETH WARD—LIBERTY DISTRICT.

212 Gertie Lippert.	186 Lulu Stoughton.
186 Minnie Barron.	187 Ida Rose.
188 Essie Pachtes.	130 Geo. R. Ward.
153 Ada Stevenson.	198 Samuel McElroy.
190 D. B. McClelland.	

Number of applicants, 12.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—LINCOLN DISTRICT.

191 Gert'de V. Ludden.	180 Ch. D. Armstrong.
192 Chas. Shumaker.	176 Alex. Sprague.
175 Thos. Lindsay.	209 Hettie Conrad.
174 Lide Brown.	192 Jennie Bostwick.
270 Annie Bostwick.	190 Mattie Moore.
78 Mary Kemp.	79 Jennie Wilson.
189 Amy Pickering.	169 Sadie Sprague.
201 Hiram DePuy.	

Number of applicants, 18.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—COLFAX DISTRICT.

24 Jennie McGibbeny.

There was but the one applicant from this district.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD—PEBBLES DISTRICT.

287 Mary McLaughlin.	288 Alice Trunie.

There were but the two applicants from this district.

TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-NINTH WARDS—BIRMINGHAM.

308 Jas. W. Blaney.	218 Virginia Jenkins.
219 Alice A. Marshall.	220 Rachel Stevens.
222 Frank Bennett.	223 Mary E. Doyle.
158 Lizzie Schneider.	207 Adolph Kestner.
151 Lucy Bingey.	208 Arthur Bennett.
154 Mary J. McKee.	155 Virginia Sellen.
309 Fred. Klager.	

Number of applicants, 16.

THIRTIETH WARD—KNOX DISTRICT.

165 Nora Lorentz.	128 Alice Vance.
164 George Harvey.	129 Hattie Eccles.
67 Barbara Berger.	118 Thomas Marshall.
66 Martha Moore.	

Number of applicants, 8.

THIRTY-FOURTH WARD—RIVERSIDE DISTRICT.

68 Laura Tomilson.	70 Dollie Haines.
71 Mollie Algeo.	69 Ida M. Connelly.
71 Nettie Graham.	76 Anna Robinson.
71 Eliza Speaker.	

Number of applicants, 7.

THIRTY-SIXTH WARD—THAD. STEVENS' DISTRICT.

16 Ida M. Garbart.	17 Anna N. Deens.
21 Jennie B. Wallace.	

Number of applicants, 7.

Miscellaneous—238 Charles Clapp.

Allegheny Teachers Elected.

The Board of School Directors of the Fourth ward, Allegheny city, held a meeting yesterday evening, and elected the following teachers for the ensuing year:

First Precinct—Principal—John Morrow.

Primary Department—Miss Mann, Miss Rankin, Miss Thompson, Miss Decker, Miss Duncan and Miss Wilcox.

Medium Department—Mrs. Miller, Miss S. C. Smith and Miss S. Smith.

Grammar Department—Miss Witherow and Miss Davidson.

High School Department—Miss Hamilton.

In this precinct the enrollment of scholars during the month of June was 592; average attendance 495; per cent. of attendance 90.

Second Precinct—Principal S. A. Espy.

Primary Department—Miss N. J. Kenning, Miss Kate Hamilton, Miss Lizzie D. Snodgrass, Miss Helen V. Smith, and Miss M. M. White.

Medium Department—Miss Mary McConnell and Miss Lyde M. Thompson.

Grammar Department—Miss M. E. Hamilton and Miss A. E. Wilcox.

High School Department—Miss Mary E. Morton.

The enrollment of pupils in the second precinct during the past month was 479; average attendance 472; per cent. of attendance 89.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The Edwards-Collier prize fight has been postponed from from August 6th to August 11th.

Marriages in Harrisburg, Pa., says the *Patriot* are many. The warm weather has no effect in diminishing the desertions from "single blessedness."

The will of Peter Klinker, of Baldwin, township, and Michael Seibert, of the Thirty-second ward, were filed yesterday in the Register's office. The decedents have their property to their respective wives.

The discharge of railroad conductors by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is said to be one of the results of the labors of the investigating committee appointed at the last annual meeting of the stockholders.

On Monday evening Mr. George McGonigle was tried before a session of the Sixth United Presbyterian church, East End, and found guilty of being a Free Mason. He was suspended indefinitely from membership with the Church.

The eighth annual report of the Homepathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, has been issued in pamphlet form. Copies can be had at the office of the institution, Second avenue, near Smithfield street.

Mr. John Wacker, brewer, near Troy Hill, Allegheny, was yesterday afternoon assisting some men to dig a pit on his premises, when, through some mishap, he fell head first into the pit, and received very serious injuries. The distance of his fall was about sixteen feet.

Wm. McKinney filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court yesterday against Ann Grubbs, the object being to have the court determine the annual rental of a certain lot of ground in the Second ward, Allegheny, and to allow the complainant to take possession of the said lot on the payment of a certain sum.

It's a small matter, 'tis true; but the *Dispatch* simply lied knowingly when it said that the unfortunate inebriate who fell from a window in the office of that mendacious journal, on Sunday last, was an employee in the Commercial composing room. The truth is, the man never, in all his life, worked one day in this establishment.

The handsome portrait of the late venerable Rev. Dr. Elliott, of the Western Theological Seminary, by the celebrated artist, John Sartain, Philadelphia, has just been received and for sale by R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street, at 35 cents and handsomely framed $1 50. The memorial volume will be ready for delivery in a few days.

The special committee on Oakland Passenger Railway met in the City Clerk's office, yesterday afternoon, and will hold another meeting on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock. This committee has been appointed by Councils to effect a settlement of claims between the city on the one part and the Oakland Railway Company and Mr. Hoeveller on the other.

Mrs. Lucas, mother of Rev. J. B. Lucas, whose illness we noticed last week, died on Saturday evening at her home near Greensboro, Pa. She was an estimable woman, and her death will be mourned by a very large circle of relatives and friends. She was about eighty years old, and for a half a century had been a consistent member of the Methodist church.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street.
DODDS & CASKEY.

Hello! Boys!
Go to Snowden & Kemp's, corner Penn and Seventh streets, and get a hat full of crackers, torpedoes, etc, etc., and be happy. Fiz!—bang! hurrah!

Fourth of July Goods,
In full supply at Snowden & Kemp's, Penn avenue and Seventh street.

Snowden & Kemp's
Cracker and Bread Bakery is at Nos. 29 and 31 Seventh street, where their wholesale customers can be supplied. The retail store is at corner Penn and Seventh streets. Fresh bread daily.

Fire Works for the Fourth.
For rockets, Jackson crackers, and fire works of every description, go to Snowden & Kemp's, corner of Penn and Seventh streets.

CITY FINANCES.

Statement of the Controller for June.

Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Wm. Livsy, Assistant Controller, we are enabled to give a statement of the condition of the city finances for the month just closed. In these times when the people are so anxious about our monetary affairs the promptness of the report is all the more creditable:

RECEIPTS.	
Diam'd market	$ 2,751 58
Fifth ward market	25 30
Fifth av. mark't	291 46
South Side market	140 00
Street engineering	2,322 98
City weigh sca's	216 51
Monon'la wharf	775 00
Allegh'y wharf	225 00
South Side wh'f.	300 00
Interest—Bank balances	946 10
Building inspection	839 00
City Gauging	1,067 61
Lot regulating	10 00
Weighing coal—private scales	281 31
City tax, 1874	83,109 04
Fire tax, 1874	20,835 58
Old city special tax	5,913 41
Lawrencev' special tax, 1874	1,717 00
Water rents	34,978 36
Streets, grading and paving	4,543 43
Vehicle licenses	1,653 00
Water works	540 48
Mayor's Office, Hon J. Blackmore	2,490 10
Water Wrks int. and Sinking Fund tax 1874	31,250 99
St. and Sewer Imp'rt Fund, under 50 per ct Ord	46,829 93
Sts. imp'rt under Penn ave. Act	3,954 85
Boro' Ormsby spel tax, 1874	233 10
Boro' East Birmingham, spcl tax, 1874	2,565 47
Boro' St. Clair special tax	282 35
Boro' Allentwn special tax	136 32
Boro' Mt. Washington, spl tax	352 93
Boro' W. Pittsbgh. spel tax	108 84
Borough Union, spcl tax	38 74
Boro' Temprncville, spel tax	629 30
	$227,222 29

EXPENDITURES.	
Interest	$ 94,250 75
Salaries	1,258 29
Printing	39 00
Fire Departm't	13,009 19
Police	18,410 33
Water works	8,243 43
Streets	13,276 93
Diamond market	963 85
Fifth ward market	25 00
Fifth avenue market	98 00
South Side market	158 33
Monong'a wh'f	219 33
Allegheny wh'f	85 41
South Side wh'f	108 33
Contingent	1,179 34
City scales	104 25
Finance	2,010 65
City property	380 29
Roads	3,476 69
Surveys	1,251 41
City Hall furnishing	678 27
Water extension	138,067 70
Street and sewer improvements, 50 per cent. ordinance	34,182 12
Equalization	2,884 17
Board of Health	1,500 00
Deficiencies	14,708 46
S. S. Indebtedness	84 06
	$350,725 28

Balance in Treasury, May 31, 1874	$198,277 20
Receipts for June	287,222 29
Total	485,499 49
Disbursements	350,725 28
Balance in Treasury, June 30, 1874	$134,774 21
Deposited in city depositories	134,774 21

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Nashville, June 30.—River still falling: 1 foot 6 inches on shoals. Arrived—Arch. P. Green, Paducah.

Evansville, June 40.—Weather clear; mercury 79 to 88. River fallen 3 inches. Up—Mollie Ebert, Geo. Roberts, B. H. Cooke, F. P. Gracey, Mary Ament, Oil City, Tarascon, Sandy and Rapidan No. 2. Business very light. A rise is reported in the Wabash.

New Orleans, June 30.—No arrivals or departures. Weather clear; mercury 92.

Cairo, June 30.—Arrived—City of Chester, St. Louis. River 14 feet and falling. Weather clear and pleasant; mercury 82.

Vicksburg, June 30.—Up—Mollie Moore and St. Genevieve. Down—Governor Allen. Weather warm and clear. River fell 4 inches in the last 24 hours.

Louisville, June 30.—River stationary with 4 feet 9 inches in canal, and 2 feet 9 inches in Indian chute. Weather pleasant. Business dull. No arrivals or departures except packets.

Memphis, June 30.—Weather clear and hot. River fell 5 inches. Departed—Bodman, Louisville; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg; Julia, Bee and barges, St. Louis; Mills and barges, Ohio river.

St. Louis, June 30.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Future City, New Orleans; Helena, Vicksburg; Ironsides, Pittsburgh; Grand Tower, Memphis. Departed—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Minneapolis, St. Paul; Gate City, Missouri river. River falling slowly. Weather clear and warm.

Cincinnati, June 30.—River 5 feet 10 inches and falling. Weather clear and cooler. Arrived—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, June 30.—Cattle—Receipts 3,200 head. Market dull and for shipping grades nearly nominal: $5 00@6 50 for common to extra; stockers sold at $4 50@4 75. Shipments 1,760 head.

Hogs—Receipts 1,400 head. Market fairly active and firm; $5 50@6 25 for fair to extra; no car loads selling under the inside quotation, and most sales of good at $5 85@5 90. Shipments 4,357 head.

Sheep—Receipts 300 head. Market dull and nominal.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

Buffalo, June 30.—Cattle—Receipts 1,734 head: total for the week 9,758 head. The market opened slow, with buyers and sellers ¼c apart; quality good to common; stock strong, ¼c off. The indications are that prices will weaken; attendance of buyers good.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 600 head: total for the week thus far 6,400 head. The market is not fairly opened; sales of 555 Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois sheep, averaging 82@139 lbs, at $4 25@4 55.

Hogs—Receipts 100 head; total for the week 6,800 head. Market slow; Yorkers $5 60@5 75; heavy hogs $5 90@6 00.

New Orleans Market.

New Orleans, June 30.—Flour dull; treble $6 00@7 00, choice $7 50@8 00. Hay—ordinary $20 00. Bacon easier at 8@10½@11¼c. Choice hams firmer at 13½@15c. Others unchanged. The *Price Current* to-morrow will show the following stock on hand at the close of business to-day: Flour, 40,700 bbls. Corn meal, 4,500 bbls. Pork, 3,104 bbls. Lard, 875 tierces, 1,636 kegs. Bacon 802 casks. Hams 258 casks, mostly sugar cured. Dry salt meats 248 casks.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

Watertown, Mass., June 30.—Cattle—Receipts 467 head. Market slow; market beef, choice, $10 15; extra $10 00@9 25; first quality $9 00@9 25; second do, $8 00@8 75; third do, $6 00@7 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3,327 head. Very few nice flocks offered; the best in the market were river lambs and sold at $12 00; ordinary flocks $9 00@10 00; sheep in lots $2 50@4 00 each; extra $4 50@6 00.

New Orleans Cotton Market.

New Orleans, June 30.—Cotton—demand slack; sales 900 bales. Styles of medium and better qualities held at comparative full prices. Repeat yesterday's quotations. Net receipts 140 bales; no exports; stock 41,747 bales; unsold last evening 30,100 bales.

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above-named apparatus the wants of the trade have been carefully studied, and we now present an apparatus in which purity, strength and durability are combined with unequaled workmanship and elegance of design. Before purchasing, please call and examine our samples or send for catalogue. We are able to present many new and elegant designs, and this season have many novel features to produce never before brought out. We also deal in every article appertaining to the business, more specially a good line of extra choice fruit essences of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,
Lemon,	Pineapple,	Sarsaparilla,
Strawberry,	Orange,	Fruit Acid,
Orgeat,	Sherbet,	Peach,
Nectar,	Hock,	Rose,
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Blackberry.

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a good apparatus—viz: purity of production. This has had our closest attention. Every part coming in contract with soda water or syrups is thoroughly coated with pure silver or block tin. Don't forget to call at McClarren & McKennan's drug store, No. 85 Market street, Pittsburgh.

The New Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., has a well deserved popularity.

DIED:

BRADDOCK—Died in the Lord, Monday night, June 29, 1874, at his residence, Rev. C. G. BRADDOCK, Pastor of the Bethany Presbyterian Church, near Bridgeville, Allegheny county, Pa., Chartiers Valley Railroad.

The funeral will take place from the Church, Wednesday, July 1st, at 11½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family, and especially the Clergy, are respectfully invited to attend. A train will leave the Union Depot at 8:30 for Bridgeville and returning leave there at 3 P. M.

CHARTIERS CEMETERY,
Near Idlewood Station, Pan Handle Railroad, six miles from the city by rail and four miles by the Temperanceville and Mansfield Pike.
Funerals from the city by either Rail or Carriages. Applications for Lots can be made to A. WALKER, Superintendent, at the Cemetery, or at the City Office, 187 Liberty street. J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary and Treasurer. 4p

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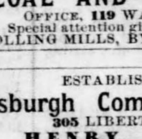
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NOTICE—AN APPLICATION WILL be made to the Board of Pardons, at their next meeting, for the pardon of William Ogline, convicted at the December Session of the Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny county, Pa., of the crime of adultery and sentenced to pay costs, a fine of $300 and undergo an imprisonment of one year in the Workhouse of said county. SW

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Monongahela City, Pa., June 20, 1874.

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J. R. Tipton enters s. m. Clara Morris.
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There will also be a Mule Race after the above Trotting Race for a purse of $25.

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15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each	90,000
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19,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	950,000
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